



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Cameroon

Biya Orders Release of 'Putschists,' Others

AB2104090890 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 20 Apr 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] President Paul Biya of Cameroon is apparently making considerable concessions in the wake of the recent uproar surrounding the arrest and trial of the Douala 10 and the imprisonment of leading lawyer, Yondo Black. The legal profession rose up as a body to demand changes, and it seems the president is now responding. From Yaounde Vincent Sass telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] Well-informed Cameroonian sources told me today that President Paul Biya has ordered the release of all Cameroonians detained without trial and of all Cameroonians who have served their sentence, but nevertheless, have yet to be released.

The same sources say that among the 102 to be released are 20 putschists and other political detainees. By putschists is meant those who were involved in the aborted 1984 coup against the regime of Paul Biya, some of whom were subsequently condemned to five years' imprisonment and thus had completed their sentence last year.

Observers say the new order of President Biya to release all those arbitrarily detained must be regarded as the direct result of the action taken by the Cameroonian Bar Association who, after a special general assembly last month, issued a resolution in which they demanded not only the liberation of their colleague, Yondo Black, arrested for activities concerning multiparty politics but also of all other citizens arbitrarily arrested and detained. [end recording]

Further on Release of Detainees

AB2204135990 Dakar PANA in English 1350 GMT
22 Apr 90

[Text] Yaounde, 22 April (CAMNEWS/PANA)—Cameroonian President Paul Biya has decided to release still detained among the planners of the coup d'etat of 6 April 1984, the Cameroonian radio has announced. [sentence as received]

The CAMEROONIAN NEWS AGENCY on Sunday quoted the report as saying that the action reflected the higher interest of the state and the need to strengthen national unity. The report, which is based on an official statement released on Saturday, did not say how many persons would benefit from the measure. The move comes amidst the full electoral campaign to renew the basic organs of the sole party, the Cameroonian People's Democracy Assembly, ending on 17 May.

Observers note the action aims to improve the image of the Central African country after the imprisonment on 5 April for three years of the former president of the

country's Bar Association, Yondo Black Mandengue Albert, in a controversial hearing. The attempted coup of 1984 was organized by a faction of the Republican Guard from northern Cameroon. It resulted in many deaths among the organisers of the coup while many others were arrested and jailed.

Sudanese Emissary Delivers Al-Bashir Message

AB2404121290 Yaounde Domestic Service in French
0530 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Text] The Sudanese minister of foreign affairs, Mr. 'Ali Sahlul, was received by his Cameroonian counterpart, Jacques Roger Booh-Booh, at the Ministry of External Relations yesterday. The Sudanese envoy brought a message from President 'Umar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir to his Cameroonian counterpart Paul Biya. The message centered on bilateral relations and also contained some information on [words indistinct] recently signed between Libya and Sudan. The Sudanese minister stated after the audience that relations between Yaounde and Sudan were excellent.

* Reasons for Structural Adjustment Given

34190099B Yaounde CAMEROON TRIBUNE
in French 13 Mar 90 p 5

[Article by Thomas Ouatedem: "DSA [Social Dimensions of Adjustment] Program Off to a Good Start; The Structural Adjustment Program [SAP]: Ambitious and Generating Hope"]

[Text] Prepared by the Cameroonian Government itself, the SAP program touches on all aspects of national life. Its objective is to stabilize the economy in order to achieve sustained growth.

Faced with a far-reaching and serious economic crisis, the Cameroonian Government devised and implemented a plan to stabilize public finances and achieve economic recovery in the intermediate term (from 1988-1989 to 1991-1992), which was approved by the International Monetary Fund (IMF). This plan consists of a set of measures designed to restore major balances in the state's financial operations by building up budget savings, restructuring the production apparatus, and restoring the foreign balance through more adequate trade and borrowing policies.

Cameroon is also not the only African country to go this way. The first series of structural adjustment programs was implemented in Africa from 1981 to 1984. They involved essentially the restoration of macro-economic balances. Some of the countries that applied such programs were Senegal, the Ivory Coast, and Kenya.

The second series, after macro-economic balances were restored, stressed the distribution of resources and the benefits of growth. Attention was also given to the social dimension of adjustment, but the programs related to this question were viewed as parallel operations, to be undertaken simultaneously with the adjustment program. The

countries that applied these second-generation programs were Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, and Senegal.

The third stage includes the programs applied in Cameroon and Madagascar. They show a marked improvement over second-stage programs, in that they explicitly include the reduction of poverty as a basic objective of the structural adjustment program. In this respect, the Cameroonian plan is particularly explicit. To restore growth and to improve the principal social indicators are its twin orientations.

Well-Being

The basic objectives of the Cameroonian Structural Adjustment Program are: to reduce progressively all obstacles to industrial and commercial competition; to reduce the State's direct control over the production and distribution apparatus; to reorient public services toward programs designed to improve the Cameroonians' well-being and productivity while taking into account the social dimension of the adjustment program.

To achieve these objectives, several facets of the adjustment program were implemented. They include, among other things: stabilization of public finances, improvement of programming, budget preparation, follow-up on public investment programs, improvement of productivity in the administration, rationalization of the management of public and semipublic companies, promotion of the institutional reforms required to achieve economic recovery, etc. Several of these facets are being followed by a special organization, and some provide for financing funds to be created later on, when all required resources are available.

* Sacrifices Essential to Economic Growth

34190099D Yaounde CAMEROON TRIBUNE
in French 13 Mar 90 p 6

[Commentary by Thomas Ouatedem: "After the Sacrifices, Sound Growth"]

[Text] The Structural Adjustment Program [SAP] obviously imposes considerable sacrifices on us. All strata of the population are affected to various degrees. But it had become unavoidable. Our government had the choice either to take draconian measures to reverse the trend on which our economy embarked in 1985-1986, or to leave things as they were. To choose the latter would have led us straight to disaster. To govern is to have the courage to make painful decisions. Fortunately, Cameroon is headed by a president who possesses this essential quality of all great leaders.

In view of the extent of the crisis, it became imperative to take energetic measures. Since 1985-1986, we have recorded a continued decline in economic activity, accompanied by a considerable deficit of public finances and foreign balances of payment. For the banking system, this has resulted in a severe cash-flow crisis, which is having a considerable

impact on basic economic mechanisms. Public enterprises, as a sector, had become an unbearable burden for the state. Total investment declined by 38 percent from 1986-1987 to 1987-1988. Total consumption, too, declined considerably during that period. In short, all major macro-economic balances were out of kilter.

By deciding to take the bull by the horns, the government will sooner or later pull us through. The goal of the measures taken under the SAP program is not just to restore major macro-economic balances, but also to have the Cameroonian economy make a new start on sound bases. And to do this by increasing labor and capital productivity, creating conditions favorable to productive activities, and encouraging private initiative.

The state's disengagement from a number of public and semi-public enterprises shows its determination to allow the private sector to play a greater role in leading the economy, to give Cameroonians the enterprising spirit that alone can guarantee durable prosperity.

In spite of the shocks caused by the ups and downs of international economy, Cameroon can return to the growth rate it enjoyed not so long ago. But, first, the situation had to become healthier. This is what the government is doing under the SAP program. It is, therefore, our duty to support it.

Central African Republic

President Kolingba Returns From PRC Visit

AB2104192990 Bangui Domestic Service in French
1800 GMT 21 Apr 90

[Text] The presidential couple returned to Bangui this morning after a [word indistinct] day official visit to the PRC. The visit enabled President Andre Kolingba to further strengthen the ties of friendship and cooperation already existing between the PRC and the Central African Republic. Apart from the talks he held with the Chinese authorities, he also toured some socioeconomic projects.

Our country's delegation led by the head of state and the PRC side signed two important loan agreements for 4.03 billion CFA francs. The PRC has also agreed to build a 20,000-seat stadium in the Central African Republic.

Teachers, Students Strike; Police Deployed

EA2404193790 Kigali Domestic Service in French
0430 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Text] In Bangui, the teachers of the University of Central Africa have been on strike since 23 April. The students, in solidarity with their teachers, have erected barricades around the campus. Two demands are being voiced: the reinstatement of allowances to teachers of senior classes, which were abolished recently by the government; and the allocation of a compensatory housing allowance. Police were deployed around the campus to assess the situation, and to take care of any possible eventuality.

Ethiopia

More Air Force Defections to YAR Reported

EA2504103290 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Arabic 0530 GMT 25 Apr 90

[Excerpt] Two members of the Ethiopian Air Force have flown in an aircraft to the Yemen Arab Republic and asked for political asylum. They landed their aircraft, a Cessna-type spy aircraft, in Sanaa Al-Hudaydah Port Airport [as heard] on 23 April. They are: First Flight Lieutenant (Basama Rashid), who is the captain of the aircraft, and [name indistinct], who is a technician in the Ethiopian Air Force. [passage omitted]

EPLF Says 6,500 Soldiers Killed on Ginda Front

EA2504212890 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1500 GMT 25 Apr 90

[Text] The Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] people's army has, to date, put 15,500 soldiers out of action in an engagement against the Dergue's third futile attempt on the Ginda front. Among them, 6,500 soldiers were killed and 9,000 others were wounded.

The continuing attack by the enemy was launched on 19 April 1990. In the two previous attacks on this front by the enemy soon after the liberation of Mitsiwa, the enemy lost a total of 18,500 soldiers, with 7,500 of them killed. In addition, the enemy has lost four MiG fighter planes, one helicopter, eight tanks, and four vehicles with artillery.

EPLF Reports Attack in Southern Eritrea

EA2504220890 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1500 GMT 25 Apr 90

[Text] The heroic Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] people's army has attacked enemy forces entrenched in Senafe and its environs in southern Eritrea. In the attack carried out yesterday, all those enemy forces entrenched in Senafe and the four barracks within its environs—Porto, (Quarit), (Emba Meskel), and (?Beata)—have been killed, wounded, or captured.

In the engagement in Senafe and its environs, citizens who had been armed by the enemy (?surrendered) to the EPLF. Senafe is a town which is 135 km south of Asmera, along the Asmera-Addis Ababa highway.

Foreign Ministry Statement on Relief Efforts

EA2504222490 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1800 GMT 25 Apr 90

[Foreign Ministry statement issued on 25 April regarding the Ethiopian Government's efforts to supply relief aid to compatriots who are victims of the drought—read by Darios Modj]

[Text] As is well known, the Ethiopian Government, in conjunction with the emergency relief aid international

donor community, is currently doing everything possible to provide the necessary relief assistance to drought victims in the northern part of the country. The Ethiopian Government decided to supply relief aid to drought victims in various parts of Tigray and Eritrea last December [1989]. In fact, the government gave priority to relief aid for the drought victims in those two areas and carried out consultations on how this could best be done with church donors and humanitarian organizations in Ethiopia.

Insofar as the Mitsiwa-Asmera-Adigrat road was found to be the best way to transport relief aid at that time, the necessary groundwork was laid, and relief food was accumulated at Mitsiwa Port to start transporting food aid through the port.

Although it had been possible to reach agreement between the Ethiopian Government and the three church organizations on ways to transport food aid, within a few weeks, it took several months to come to an agreement with the self-styled Tigray People's Liberation Front due to the group's delaying tactics, which it has been using for a long time.

As for the self-styled Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF], it is well-known to everybody that between 1987 and 1988, it burned relief convoys with the UN emblem on them. They have also used delaying tactics to prevent relief supplies from reaching the affected people, and they have been carrying out piracy and banditry activities on the sea so as to prevent relief supplies from passing through the port of Mitsiwa. The secessionist group's attack in January on ships with relief aid in the Red Sea proves the group's activity is heartless and cruel.

The EPLF did not stop at this, but abruptly opened an offensive on the port of Mitsiwa in an attempt to cut the relief transportation which had been agreed upon by donors and humanitarian organizations. This act should have been condemned by all concerned parties, but only a few have elaborated ambiguously on the gravity of the issue.

Undeterred by these acts, the Ethiopian Government immediately decided to open an alternative relief transportation route through Dese from Aseb Port. In this respect, work began on the relief transportation route from Aseb to Tigray via Dese on land, while proposals were also made to donor organizations on ways and means of airlifting relief aid from Aseb to Asmera.

The surface route which was opened via Dese is currently carrying out relief aid transportation satisfactorily, while at the same time the Ethiopian Government is giving the necessary support to religious organizations, the UN, and other concerned organizations to enable impassable roads and broken bridges in some areas to be repaired and rendered passable.

Since airlifting relief aid during the 1984-85 and 1988-89 droughts in our country was fully successful, the current

proposal to airlift relief aid to Asmera in a similar manner is urgently awaiting a positive response.

The Relief and Rehabilitation Commission gave an early warning to donor organizations and society at large, has been working out modalities, and is currently trying to show the need to fully utilize the southern route opened from Aseb via Dese.

The UN has played an important role in the recent drought in our country in coordinating relief aid, and its current effort to supply relief assistance to victims is being discussed in New York between the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission officials and UN officials. Without taking all these efforts into consideration, and without consulting the Ethiopian Government, some donor governments have issued a statement entitled: A Guide for Humanitarian Assistance to Ethiopia.

The government expresses its appreciation for the assistance these governments have given to the Ethiopian people, but it strongly states that it will not accept any activity on relief assistance when there is no consultation whatsoever with the Ethiopian Government. This type of action, taken without any consultation with the Ethiopian Government, which is directly linked to the issue, is not only in contravention of international rules, but is also an act violating the power of a sovereign state and, more than that, it is a stance which fails to give consideration to government efforts in a country where there is no political and military pressure [as heard].

Moreover, this stance never mentioned the criminal act of the self-styled Shabiyah [EPLF] which blocked the Asmera-Mitsiwa road irresponsibly. In fact, the necessary consideration should be given to the fear expressed by donor organizations regarding the problems afflicting the Tigray and Eritrea autonomous regions.

The Ethiopian Government, in consultation with the donor organizations and governments, is ever ready to cooperate on ways to distribute food aid by surface via the southern route and by air urgently.

Inasmuch as there is no party which is more responsible for its citizens and for the security of the Ethiopian people than the Ethiopian Government, the responsibility for the safety and security of our unity and national integrity is that of the Ethiopian Government, and this is unquestionable.

However, the government will continue to make efforts to ensure that the aid is urgently reaching the places where it is needed, and it is studying various means to achieve this end.

It also reiterates to the international community that the Ethiopian Government will go ahead with the peace talks which it had initiated with the self-styled Shabiyah and other opposition groups to bring about lasting peace.

Tanzania

Cuban Vice President on East Europe Changes

EA2404213390 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service
in Swahili 1700 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Text] Zanzibar—Cuba has reaffirmed its contention that political changes currently unfolding in East Europe will not affect that country's policy of socialism. Speaking in Zanzibar at a meeting with Comrade Idris Abdul Wakil, second vice president and president of Zanzibar, the Cuban Vice President Mr. Juan Almeida Bosque, who is on a visit to Tanzania, said Cuba would continue to assist the world's socialist states. Mr. Bosque similarly warned that his country was preparing to take measures against any country attempting to invade it because of its stance.

The Cuban vice president, who is in the country for a week-long visit, briefed President Wakil on the marketing problem facing the sugar industry. Earlier, Comrade Wakil briefed the Cuban vice president on the problems facing the clove crop in Zanzibar as well as its marketing.

British TV Interviews President De Klerk

*PM2404145690 London ITV Television Network
in English 1210 GMT 22 Apr 90*

[Interview with President Frederik W. de Klerk by Brian Walden on "The Walden Interview" in Capetown; date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Walden] President F. W. de Klerk says he wants to settle the future of South Africa peacefully by negotiation. Is he seeking a just solution to his country's problems, or is he trying to protect white privilege from the forces of change? President de Klerk is with me at his home in Capetown.

Mr. President, you say that you intend the process of negotiation that you've launched in South Africa to lead, in your own words, to a new and just dispensation for all South Africans, and you've gone on to add that you want a democratic constitution in which everybody has a vote and everybody's vote is of equal value. Now, in Britain and elsewhere we tend to think that the whole point of one person, one vote is to produce a system where the majority... where we at least try to ensure that the majority gets most of what it wants. And yet, though you say that you're in favor of democracy, you're flatly opposed to majority rule. So could I begin by asking you: Why are you so opposed to majority rule in South Africa?

[De Klerk] Well, let me firstly emphasize that I draw a distinction between two concepts: the one is simplistic majority rule and the other is the sharing of power. We favor the sharing of power, because we sincerely believe that a simplistic majority rule model is not the right model for a heterogenous society. Typical majority rule, such as you have in terms of the Westminster system, is a good model for a homogenous society. Other countries in Western democracies have found it necessary to adapt that system. I think of one particular example, namely, Switzerland. Surely, they have democracy, but they don't have simplistic majority rule.

[Walden] What is it about simplistic majority rule—or as we would say, majority rule—that worries you in the South African context? What are you afraid of?

[De Klerk] What worries me—and not only me, but many others—is the fact that with the majority, however it is compiled, with a majority one can enforce its will on minorities. Then minorities with particular interests of particular importance to a particular group—cultural group, for instance—may find itself in a detrimental situation...

[Walden, interrupting] Give me...

[De Klerk, interrupting] It has happened elsewhere.

[Walden] Give me an example of the kind of domination by the majority imperiling minority interests that you have in mind.

[De Klerk] Well, we don't want a Nigeria in South Africa, if one thinks about the minorities there. What we want is a situation where there's a balance between the full participation of all South Africans, as you have said, on the basis of having an equal vote, of participating in government at all levels. So there's no way of excluding the majority or of asking of the majority not to play its full role. But balanced with that, must be also effective measures of protecting minorities, and there are various ways and means in which to do it. A few of the principles which we feel should be adhered to is decentralization of power; secondly, imaginative devolution of power to smaller units...

[Walden, interrupting] Perhaps we will come to that, Mr. President, because I want to ask you about your concept of power sharing—what you call power sharing. May I ask you this first, sir? What would you say? You know perfectly well what some people would say. They would say: President de Klerk doesn't want majority rule, but I don't think he's given Walden his real objection to it. His real objection to majority rule is that if in fact they had it in South Africa, what this would do is take away the power from the white minority, which they currently enjoy and which enables them to protect their privileges. Now what would you say to that?

[De Klerk] They would be absolutely wrong. I'm on record—since the very day that I became leader of the National Party more than a year ago—that white minority domination, inasmuch as it exists, must go; meaning by that, that whether overtly or covertly, if we want to cling to a situation where the whites still find themselves as a minority in a dominating role, then obviously we will never have real peace in this country. But we don't want to exchange that which must go for a new situation where that white minority and other minority groups in South Africa, which have attained full freedom here, will lose that freedom; where the quality of that freedom will become... [changes thought] Inroads will be made on the quality of that freedom. In other words, there is no question of the whites, in any way whatsoever, trying to cling to a situation where the real power will be in their hands...

[Walden, interrupting] In any way...

[De Klerk, interrupting] It won't be a solution for South Africa.

[Walden] In any way whatsoever?

[De Klerk] In any way whatsoever.

[Walden] All right, Mr. President. Naturally, I shall want to probe that later, but let me first come—because you mentioned it yourself—to the system that you prefer to majority rule, namely, power sharing. Now, what you say here is that the reason you like this system is that it gives everybody the chance to participate in government, but it provides security and explicit guarantees for the minority against majority domination. Now, how would that work?

[De Klerk] Well, firstly, through the application of various constitutional methods and philosophies which are available, you ensure a balance. Let me name a few: decentralization of power; secondly, devolution of power to smaller units, even down to local government level, with regard to especially those things which involve community values; thirdly, checks and balances, both into the system. There are numerous examples across the world of such checks and balances. Even the American Constitution has that built into their system. A smaller state has as many senators in the Senate as the bigger state.

[Walden] It also has a House of Representatives, of course, which covers them on a population basis.

[De Klerk] Well, that's one possibility which has been mentioned by the minister of constitutional affairs in South Africa as one possibility which needs consideration.

[Walden] You could do both.

[De Klerk] You could do both. You could build in the security in one house, and you can build in the equal representation in another house. That's just one model. We're way, still far away from models in South Africa. We feel that what we first need is greater and broader consensus on departure points, on basic principles, and on overall goals, and with that, we are really making advances. But you've interrupted me; I just want to complete the argument.

[Walden] Sure.

[De Klerk] Another very important thing would be to assure that, with regard to certain circumscribed subjects, that that can only be amended when there is a real consensus—a very large majority, for instance, of all the participants in the system: consensus, in other words, with regard to important matters. Coupled with that...

[Walden, interrupting] Which important matters?

[De Klerk] Coupled with that, we believe that we need a bill of rights, that through a bill of rights we can not only properly secure individual rights but that certain collective rights with regard to cultural matters, with regard to religious matters, for instance, could also be safeguarded through a bill of rights coupled with certain provisions in a constitution. We've appointed the law commission—not appointed—we have a law commission, which regularly revises the law of South Africa. We've referred to them the question of a bill of rights. They've brought out a preliminary report in which they came to one important conclusion: Yes, we need a bill of rights; it needs to be also negotiated so there will be broad support for it. But they also said in their recommendations that, apart from that, we also need in the constitution elements of protection of minorities, and that that must also be negotiated, and that the two must go hand in hand. And that is what everything is about at this moment.

[Walden] All right.

[De Klerk] We are working towards a real situation of negotiation.

[Walden] I understand, Mr. President, that you can't be specific about mechanisms, though you at least looked at one that I suggested to you. But you are clear in your mind about principles, and it's that which I want to ask you about. Bearing in mind that you are addressing a suspicious world, what do you say to someone who says: Well, now, I can't quite believe that legislation can be framed and a settlement can be arrived at which is not discriminatory in terms of race.

[De Klerk] That is our goal.

[Walden] I know, but—but says this suspicious person, and there are some in the world—but I still am not persuaded that this means that the whites in South Africa are going to give up their domination, because, look: Take an example from President de Klerk's own speech on Tuesday in the budget vote. He said: Property rights must be safeguarded; they must be entrenched. Yes, but most of the property in South Africa is owned by whites. It could very easily be that they entrench those property rights in such a way that prohibits any substantial redistribution of wealth, and therefore there's no question of race involved in it, because the property rights apply to everybody—but it so happens that the whites have got the property. What that will mean is the whites will end up with regard to property exactly where they are now—in a position of dominance. What would you say to that?

[De Klerk] Well, let me firstly say that in the final analysis the test will not be what our critics outside South Africa accept, but what South Africans accept.

[Walden] Sure.

[De Klerk] The goal is to find the solution which will have the broad support of the majority of the total population. If they accept the final results of the negotiation, then we'll go ahead and implement it.

[Walden] All right, supposing a black South African had just said that to you: What would you say to him?

[De Klerk] I would say I am glad that he agrees with me, because that is the goal of the government.

[Walden] Now, I'm not clear what's the goal of the government. Supposing he was objecting to this on the grounds that it would simply lead to...

[De Klerk, interrupting] No, no, no, I'm coming...

[Walden, interrupting] ...property where it was.

[De Klerk] No, no, no, I'm coming to the question of property rights. Let me now say with regard to that: Another principle, which we sincerely believe should be imbedded in a new dispensation, is the protection of certain basic values. One of those values in which I believe is free enterprise. Free enterprise has proven

itself to be a success across the world. Redistribution of wealth is a socialistic term; I'm absolutely against that. That doesn't mean that there isn't a problem, so I would say if it was a black person or a critic from outside South Africa, I would say: We've got to solve the problem of backlogs, of poverty in another way. It isn't a solution to take away from those who have and to give to others. We mustn't kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. We must feed it well so that it will lay more eggs, and we must use those eggs to address the needs of the needy, the poverty of the poor, the hunger of the hungry. That is what we're aiming at, and we're putting our money where our mouths are.

[Walden] Sure.

[De Klerk] In this budget—but it was just passed—we've set aside 3,000 million rand to do exactly that. Secondly, by safeguarding the concept of private ownership, of private enterprise, you really open up opportunities, because hand in hand with that will go reforms which will enable—through human development, through the creation of job opportunities—each and every South African to really move ahead, to also improve his or her position, to acquire land. We have gone a long way to improve private—to broaden private—ownership amongst all South Africans, and we sincerely believe that stability will also be built on broadening private ownership. So we need economic growth. Through economic growth, which can only be guaranteed by proven economic systems such as the one that you have in Britain that Mrs. Thatcher so marvelously succeeded to fully revive, we will, through that growth, open up opportunities for all South Africans. We don't want economic inequality; we don't want to transfer the political power which the white minority at this moment hold, just to a new concept of economic, an economic stranglehold—no, not at all. But the basic value which can attain economic advancement and progress for all South Africans lies in safeguarding the basic economic system of free enterprise.

[Walden] All right. Now, that was a long answer, Mr. President, but it was right, I think, that you should, because you've really placed your whole philosophy there. I just want to be clear about one aspect of that: What you are telling me, I still think—but you will correct me if I'm wrong—is that on the basis of that philosophy and those principles that you've enunciated, any property rights that are entrenched will not in any sense be racially biased, but property rights will be entrenched in your new dispensation. Now, that's right, isn't it?

[De Klerk] I definitely feel very strongly about it.

[Walden] So I'm not wrong in saying that that will mean that the imbalance as it exists now, you say you don't want it to go on like that, and I'm sure you don't because no state president of any country would want it to. But

the existing imbalance will be embedded with a guarantee to those who in fact have now most of the economic wealth. That's the truth of it, isn't it?

[De Klerk] I really cannot agree with that formulation.

[Walden] Why?

[De Klerk] Because the purpose is not...

[Walden, interrupting] The purpose might not be, but that will be the effect, won't it?

[De Klerk] No, no. But the purpose nor the effect will be to entrench imbalances. The purpose and the effect will be to make each and every South African—irrespective of race or color—sure that if he invests his life savings in acquiring property, that property won't be taken away from him by decree. This is a civil norm, and this is a question of civilization which we share with almost the rest of the world.

[Walden] I may not necessarily disagree with you, but in... [changes thought] About the sharing with the rest of the world having a regard for property rights, but you can't get away from the fact that if you do that, 80 percent of the existing—more than that—of the existing property is vested in white hands, isn't it here in South Africa? And if you enshrine that, if you protect that, there can be no substantial redistribution in that respect, can there?

[De Klerk] No, I totally disagree with that, because South Africa is a developing country. We're—let me give one example—we're in the throes of a dynamic urbanization program. The government assists; we're buying vast tracts of land to establish new cities. Black people are moving into those cities; they are acquiring land, which they've never had before. They come traditionally from a system where the ownership does not rest in the occupier but in the chieftain, but the modern society in South Africa is moving towards a situation of tremendous leaps almost from year to year in the broadening of property ownership also by black people. So the system—the economic system of free enterprise—is creating opportunity for also the black people of South Africa to acquire more and more property, and government is assisting in that process.

Can I add to that? We have imaginative housing schemes aimed at improving home ownership and broadening home ownership. We have agricultural development schemes aimed at establishing property rights for blacks where it has never existed before. So the two things go hand in hand: on the one hand maintaining the value and the system; on the other hand undertaking imaginative programs to close the gap, to overcome the backlog, to broaden property ownership, to broaden economic prosperity to the full community. There's no question of entrenchment of disadvantage.

[Walden] All right, well now, so you say—and obviously, you sincerely believe it, and you think my formulation is not right...

[De Klerk, interrupting] But we're not only saying it, we're doing it.

[Walden] I know, I know. But let's come to the thing which you've mentioned now several times: land. Let's take this very issue of land. Eighty-seven percent of the land is owned by whites; that's a property right. A lot of those whites are very worried—not that they might sell land to blacks. If they voluntarily wanted to sell land, well, they wouldn't worry about it. But they a lot of them don't want to sell land; they want to keep the land. They are worried that there is in fact going to be under the new dispensation a position in which blacks can get their land. But you're going to entrench their property rights; you're going to give them a situation in which a man—a landowner of whatever color—doesn't have to sell his land if he doesn't want to. Now won't that mean that 87 percent—or something very like it—of the land in South Africa is going to stay in the hands of the whites?

[De Klerk] Well, let me firstly say the 87 percent is an old percentage which comes from not who owns the land but which comes from who controls the land from a political point of view. But yes, let's assume—which is true—that the majority of private property ownership at the moment rests in the hands of the whites and the Indians and to a certain extent, the colored. Let's assume that against that background—in a private enterprise system where restrictions, with regard to who can buy where, are removed—then it's a question of property being sold in terms of normal agreements and contracts. Now, the other alternative, if you don't maintain that, would be to absolutely destabilize South Africa, would be to embark upon an exercise in South Africa which has dismally failed in the rest of the world. The type of alternative that you are suggesting did not bring progress to the rest of Africa. Africa, the rest of Africa, which embarked upon socialistic exercise, they're getting poorer and poorer.

[Walden] All right. So what you're telling me, though, Mr. President, and from your own perspective, you may well think that you're right to tell me so, but I must put it to you: What you're telling me when you said that the system must be free enterprise is that if the black majority happens to want Socialism—and we've good reason to think that many of their leaders do, they can't have it; if they want a compulsory redistribution of land, they can't have that, either; if they want a very substantial land reform, which would not involve things like contract, they can't have that. Now that's what you're saying, isn't it?

[De Klerk] What I'm saying is that in the negotiation process, we sincerely believe that apart from other things, certain basic values must be assured. We are requested to relinquish power. We are prepared to do so, but we're not prepared to commit suicide. We are not prepared to move into a situation which will be unjust. You earlier said that I strive for a just and equitable society.

[Walden] That you said you did, yes.

[De Klerk] Yes, but it has, that coin has two sides. It must be just towards the majority, but it must also be just towards minorities.

[Walden] Now we get a flavor of what power sharing really is, don't we?

[De Klerk] Absolutely.

[Walden] And why it is different from majority rule.

[De Klerk] Absolutely.

[Walden] All right. Let's move away from economics for a moment: We might drift back to them, Mr. President, who knows the way our conversation goes. Let's move to a social issue. Let's move to the issue of residence. Now, a lot of black people would like to buy into what are now white areas. A lot of white people are rather worried about the prospect that they could do that and want some guarantee in the future that the nature of their area can be preserved. Now would you—that is, after all, the same thing; it's all about minorities and what minorities want, and there's no doubt that that's what the white minority wants—are you prepared to oblige them on that, as well?

[De Klerk] I've just in Parliament announced that the remaining so-called apartheid laws, statutory discrimination will be abolished. [sentence as heard] Included in that which will have to be addressed is the Group Areas Act, which was the act framed at reserving certain residential areas on an absolute basis for certain population groups.

[Walden] Sure. By law.

[De Klerk] By law.

[Walden] But you can do it another way, can't you?

[De Klerk] No, but can I just complete?

[Walden] Sure.

[De Klerk] We say that that must go, but it must be replaced by nondiscriminatory measures, measures which have general support. Once again, we intend to negotiate with regard to how that can be attained. I don't want to go too deeply into the "how" at the moment.

[Walden] No, I'm not going to press you to.

[De Klerk] I sincerely believe it is possible to do so. Once again...

[Walden, interrupting] But look...

[De Klerk, interrupting] One of the bases would be private ownership and the assurance that that will not—unless ground is necessary for development purposes—that that will be secure; security of tenure will be given.

[Walden] Sure, but—and I'm not going to press you on details because these are complex matters, and I realize that very well—but you and I are great realists, and we've

seen all this before. If you allow the inhabitants of a white suburb to decide, in fact—not by law, but by some other means, by devolution of power to their local council, for instance—who can and who can't live in that area, they'll keep the blacks out, won't they? You know they will.

[De Klerk] If I can just say, obviously yes—as they do in England...

[Walden, interrupting] Sure.

[De Klerk] as they do in America...

[Walden, interrupting] Sure.

[De Klerk] as they do across the world...

[Walden, interrupting] Sure.

[De Klerk] So I don't think I can have greater success than you to move away from discrimination or than all the great Western democracies, in any sense of the word. But, if we attain that, or if that result flows from a situation where we still have statutory discrimination, it would be wrong. And we are committed to move away from statutory discrimination. Personally, I sincerely believe that the real need lies in the development, in keeping up with the needs for urbanization, and that through concentrating on creating space, on keeping abreast of the need for urbanization, that really that won't pose that much of a problem.

[Walden] All right, Mr. President...

[De Klerk, interrupting] South Africa isn't starting anew—it's a well-established country.

[Walden] Exactly.

[De Klerk] Communities are well-established, and really, I think, people make much too much of this.

[Walden] And that's the last question I want to put to you before we take a break, and I want to come back and talk about something else then. The last thing I want to put to you is this—it's really a sort of up sum, a summing up of what you've said, but for your response: that you are a constitutional revolutionary, if you like to put it like that. In terms of constitutions, your mind is absolutely open to all sorts of changes and mechanisms; you're not even sure yourself yet exactly what might happen. They all have the purpose of getting rid of discrimination, and as far as apartheid is concerned, that is going to go in all its current forms. But nobody should, either inside Africa or elsewhere, mistake you for a social revolutionary.

That doesn't mean that you're prepared to see the South African free enterprise system fall into socialistic hands; that doesn't mean that the blacks are just going to be given any land they fancy; that doesn't mean they can go into any schools that they would choose; that doesn't mean that they can buy houses wherever they like. What you're saying is, yes, there will be constitutional change,

but my definition of power sharing excludes radical social change. Now is that a fair summation?

[De Klerk] No.

[Walden] Why not?

[De Klerk] Because there are elements in what you have said which I would agree with, and there are elements in what you have said with which I disagree.

[Walden] We better hear those, I think, Mr. President.

[De Klerk] Well, firstly, I'm not a revolutionary in any sense of the word.

[Walden] Oh well, I didn't mean... [changes thought] Evolutionist, then...

[De Klerk, interrupting] I'm a constitutional reformer...

[Walden] Sure.

[De Klerk] And hand in hand with constitutional reform—and drastic constitutional reform—will have to go also social reform. During this session of Parliament...

[Walden, interrupting] But not economic reform, of the kind...

[De Klerk, interrupting] During... [changes thought] Also, social and economic...

[Walden, interrupting] But not land, not schools, not residences?

[De Klerk] During this session of Parliament, we will repeal the Separate Amenities Act, and all public amenities will become accessible to all South Africans. Secondly, with regard to some of the social matters that you refer to, yes, I think that in the new South Africa people will have freedom of movement. Freedom of association will be the basic principle. But, I'm anti-Socialist. Yes, in that sense you are absolutely right, and I think that stability can only be maintained if security can be maintained. Security goes hand in hand also with economic security, and only if economic security can be maintained together with political security will we have the stability which is necessary to build a new South Africa.

[Walden] All right Mr. President, a very—a quickie, as it were. You're strongly antisocialist; there's no reason to doubt that. If the black majority turned out to be socialistic, that's just their bad luck because you're not going to let them have it, are you?

[De Klerk] That is the purpose of negotiation. We are moving towards a negotiating situation where each and every person will put their plan on the table. The result of that will hopefully be—and more than hopefully, I sincerely believe it will be—a form of a compromise, an agreement, a broad consensus with regard to what will the new South Africa look like. That consensus will be

transferred into legislation, into a new constitution, into the policy framework for the future.

[Walden] All right Mr. President, it's that very issue of negotiation and certain doubts about that that I want to raise with you in the second part, but for the moment, we must take a break.

[Walden] Mr. President, I now want to ask you about the negotiations themselves, and the importance of that, I think, was in your very last answer in the first part where I said if they wanted Socialism, they couldn't have it because you were capitalistic, and you said oh well, yes, but a lot of this has got to be settled in negotiation and all that. Let me take you to that very point. You see, one of the principle groups that you'll be negotiating with, perhaps the most important, is the African National Congress [ANC]. Now always, but always, they have believed in majority rule. They have no use for power sharing; they don't think they need power sharing. They think they've got the majority. Is it really credible that these negotiations can succeed, because surely they're not going to give up their demand for majority rule, are they?

[De Klerk] Well, let me firstly say that it is important to realize that the African National Congress is not fully representative of all blacks as the National Party is not fully representative of all whites, and as the Labour Party isn't fully representative of all coloreds. I sincerely believe that in the real negotiations with regard to a new constitution and all the rest that goes with it, the table must be as representative as possible, and also, smaller parties or groups with smaller constituencies must be there.

[Walden] Sure, you've made that clear.

[De Klerk] Then attitudes are changing, I think, faster than you realize. Let me give you two quotes: Mr. Mandela is on record at a public meeting after his release in saying that he accepts that the final solution must have the broad support of black as well as of white. Chief Buthelezi, Dr. Buthelezi is on record to say that he would have preferred a simple one man, one vote, typical, simplistic majority rule model, but he realizes that because of the diversity of South Africa, because of the particular situations pertaining here, that is not attainable. In other words, I don't think that the situation is as bad as you have sketched it.

[Walden] Well, I'll come to Mandela in a minute because he said a number of interesting things. But let me press you just a little bit on this, you see. You see, I'm not saying that the ANC may not make some concessions, and I'm not saying that Mandela doesn't think that the solution is going to be acceptable to whites and blacks. He says what you say; everybody says that. I'm just pointing to the reality that your concept of power sharing, as you explained it in the first half, what you call power sharing is so far away from what many people—

and certainly the ANC—understand by majority rule that surely it's going to be unbelievably difficult for them to move off that point.

[De Klerk] Yes, I agree. It's [rephrases] the whole process is going to be unbelievably difficult. There's no question that we haven't embarked on an easy road. We'll be traveling through stormy seas in the process. But in the final analysis, it will work because it is the only workable alternative.

[Walden] As you see it?

[De Klerk] No, it is objectively the only workable alternative because if we don't find each other, then this country will be ruined by conflict.

[Walden] But there...

[De Klerk, interrupting] And that realization works in our favor. Secondly, scientific research has proven that there is a broad consensus among all population groups that we need a peaceful settlement of the situation in South Africa. Thirdly, the positive foundation on which we can build is a very widely spread atmosphere of basic goodwill in South Africa.

[Walden] But you see, why should they bow to what, in fact, is implicit in your position, which is saying: You can't have majority rule, but you can have power sharing, and within the power sharing context there is a great deal that we can negotiate about. Why can't they riposte and say: Ah, Mr. President, we've got news for you. You can't have power sharing. We want—and you're going to have to have—majority rule, but within that context we're quite prepared to negotiate, and we may give you a Bill of Rights and all the rest of it. It's giving up majority rule that they're going to find so hard, isn't it?

[De Klerk] I don't think that you fully probed the meaning of the concept negotiate. That is what negotiation is all about.

[Walden] Sure.

[De Klerk] Negotiation—from my point of view and hopefully from everybody's point of view—entails putting your proposals on the table and a commitment to find a solution.

[Walden] But take, you see... [changes thought] I mean, one of things we want to know about negotiations is whether they have a chance of succeeding, and when I said: Sure, that negotiating process, yes, we know what that is. But this one looks bleak. For instance, you mention Mandela. Yes, you let him out of jail, and since you have let him out of jail, he said the quote that you gave, but he has also said a few other things. He has come out emphatically for majority rule; he has come out for nationalization; and he has come out for the continuation of sanctions; and he has come out for the armed struggle. Now that's Mandela, who is often depicted as being the more reasonable of the ANC's leaders. Doesn't

that illustrate what a fragile thread there is for these negotiations having any chance of success?

[De Klerk] Well, let me make two observations in that regard. Firstly, I'm strongly opposed to nationalization; I'm strongly opposed to even war talk, just even if it's rhetoric. I regard that as a stumbling block in the way of negotiations, which must be removed before real negotiation can take place because negotiation can only succeed if people who participate are committed to the negotiation and to a peaceful solution. There's another side to it, and that is that in the period preceding negotiation—it's true in business, it's true in politics, it's true in every sphere of life—people position themselves. And in what we are seeing we must also distinguish what is positioning and what is reality.

[Walden] Now, of course, that raises a very interesting question in my mind, Mr. President, which I must put to you: Are you positioning yourself? You have been quite emphatic that you won't have majority rule, but is that simply your position prior to the negotiation? Might you nip out after the negotiation and say: Sorry folks, changed my mind about that. I will have majority rule.

[De Klerk] No, I'm not positioning myself on basic principles at all.

[Walden] Ah ha, that's a basic principle?

[De Klerk] My approach is that I'm working from the premise that we must talk about principles at this point in time. I don't agree with positioning as a style; my style is different.

[Walden] True.

[De Klerk] I'm moving towards a situation where we can create a climate which is really conducive for real negotiation.

[Walden] But why should what you want—namely, not majority rule and power sharing—be a basic principle, and what the ANC wants—which is majority rule and not power sharing—be positioning? Why isn't theirs the basic principle and...

[De Klerk, interrupting] But I haven't set any preconditions. The ANC is welcome to come and put a majority domination model. You continue to say I'm against majority rule. I want to strongly emphasize I say I'm against simplistic majority rule; I don't want to exclude the majority; I don't want to put the majority...

[Walden, interrupting] No, you want power sharing.

[De Klerk] In an inferior position...

[Walden, interrupting] Sure.

[De Klerk] But they're welcome to put a majority rule model on the table.

[Walden] But they don't have much chance of getting it?

[De Klerk] Well, I will put my model on the table, and we will talk to each other. That is what negotiation is about. Surely, yes, some people will put that model on the table, but...

[Walden, interrupting] But we could be raising doubts here, Mr. President, that I don't think you yourself want to raise. You're not telling the world, and you're not telling South Africa that: Well, yes, I mean, if the ANC won the argument in the negotiation, if I like the sound of what they say, I might go over to majority rule. Sure, they'll put it on the table, but you're never going to accept that, are you?

[De Klerk] My approach is, and I've committed myself and the government to it, that we will keep one promise which has been made over the years by my predecessor and myself, and that is the results of negotiation. Before implementation of a new Constitution, I will go to the electorate of the legally constituted Parliament as it is and ask them to say yes or no to it. I do not intend to go to them with a model which will mean suicide for them.

[Walden] Exactly, you see. So, we may not be in agreement about majority rule, but we're in agreement about what your position is. Let me ask you this: If it really came to the point, if the worst scenario that I've given you turned out to be an actuality and it was the breakdown of negotiations or the acceptance of majority rule, can I assume that in those circumstances, sadly, the negotiations would have to break down?

[De Klerk] If negotiations break down, it will just have to be resumed again, because it is the only viable alternative for South Africa.

[Walden] But these negotiations, this particular time?

[De Klerk] The fact working in our favor is that there is growing realization that unless we compromise, unless we find each other, then there isn't a good future for any South African...

[Walden, interrupting] But if you...

[De Klerk, interrupting] On that basis, I am not thinking of not having some form of success. If negotiations at the particular point break down, this government will continue on a basis of gradual reform, of once again through taking steps continuing to then revitalize a climate conducive for real and constructive negotiations.

[Walden] Why shouldn't the ANC wait you out? They're getting a bigger—the blacks are getting a bigger—majority all the time. Why not just wait till there are so many of them you have to give way?

[De Klerk] If that is their attitude, then they are not really interested in peaceful solutions.

[Walden] Mr. President, thank you very much indeed.

ANC External Delegation To Arrive 27 Apr

*MB2504154090 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 25 Apr 90*

[Text] The external delegation of the ANC [African National Congress] which is to meet the government next week for preparatory talks is scheduled to arrive in South Africa on 27 April. This was announced in Cape Town by the ANC's western Cape regional interim committee at a news conference on preparations for the delegates' reception.

Miss Cheryl Carolus, a member of the ANC's 11-member team, said members of the delegation including Mr. Nelson Mandela, ANC deputy president; Mr. Alfred Nzo, the organization's secretary general; and Mr. Joe Slovo, secretary general of the [South African] Communist Party, will outline the organization's negotiating position at a public rally at Mitchell's Plain on 28 April.

Further on Delegation

*MB2604000090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2025 GMT 25 Apr 90*

[Text] Lusaka April 25 SAPA—Five members of the ANC's external delegation to attend preliminary talks with the South African Government are due to leave Lusaka for Cape Town on Friday [27 April] morning, the independent PALESA news agency in Lusaka told SAPA on Wednesday [25 April].

The five are ANC Secretary-General Alfred Nzo, SACP [South African Communist Party] General-Secretary and ANC National Executive Committee [NEC] member Joe Slovo, The commander of the ANC's armed wing Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation] Joe Modise, the director of the organisation's international affairs department Thabo Mbeki, and NEC member Ms Ruth Mompoti.

The agency added the ANC delegation will "most likely" be accompanied by a secretarial unit.

The delegation members were confirmed by a western Cape spokesman for the organisation, Ms Cheryl Carolus, who added a back up team would be accompanying the delegates to the talks. "We are expecting a back up team rather than a group of permanent returnees," she added.

Ms Carolus and PALESA said the ANC delegation was due to leave on a scheduled Zambia airways flight at 11 A.M. on Friday and are expected to arrive at Johannesburg's Jan Smuts Airport between 12:30 A.M. and 1 P.M.

The flight may be changed at the last moment due to security considerations, the agency added.

The external delegation would call a press conference on Saturday and a time and venue for this would be announced later, Ms Carolus said.

Air Force Transports Security Forces to Natal

*MB2504121190 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1100 GMT 25 Apr 90*

[Text] The Air Force has begun the biggest peace time operation for the transport of security forces, with the transfer of troops to the black residential areas on the Natal south coast.

The operation comes after the shift in black on black violence from the Pietermaritzburg area to the south coast. A senior police spokesman said 356 members of the security forces were flown to the black residential areas this morning, making it the biggest operation of its kind undertaken by the air force in peace time.

The operation is part of a crime prevention operation code named Short Stop. Vehicles are being used to erect road blocks on the lower south coast, and security forces are searching houses for suspects and stolen firearms.

Ciskei Alleges Existence of Mercenary Coup Plot

*MB2504204190 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2038 GMT 25 Apr 90*

[Text] Johannesburg, April 25, SAPA—A plot to overthrow Ciskei's two-month old military government by using professional mercenaries was alleged by the government in a statement on Wednesday [25 April].

According to the government of the nominally-independent territory, it had information about plans to topple Brigadier Oupa Gqozo's administration by a group of unnamed people who had hired mercenaries.

The military government warned those planning the coup they were being watched. "Those involved in this treason should know they are being monitored and must soberly consider what their fate will be," the statement said. "Our warning is backed by the strength and resolution to thwart their plans, so they should stop their nonsense. The Army and the police are eager to cut their cancer from our body politic," the statement said.

In addition to "traditional enemies," the government had to contend with the "dispossessed fat cats of the Sebe era and their hired help."

Envoy to Namibia on Bilateral Relations

*MB2304210790 Johannesburg Television Service
in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 23 Apr 90*

[Text] Riaan Eksteen, the South African representative in Namibia, says good relations between the two countries is in the interests of both countries and of southern Africa. He said it must be realized that Namibia is still a very young country in the international arena and must be given a chance. Mr. Eksteen was interviewed by our political correspondent Clarence Keyter on the broadening relationships between South Africa and Namibia.

[Begin videorecording] [Eksteen] To begin with, during the long history of ties between South Africa and Namibia, there have been many communication links between the two countries. These must be broadened and strengthened. If there are any differences, they must be removed as soon as possible in the interest of the two countries and the subcontinent, so that progress can be made with the state president's initiatives for southern Africa and so that the peace efforts can be extended in the interest of the subcontinent.

[Keyter] The fact that Namibian President Sam Nujoma is a SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] man, if I may put it that way, and SWAPO, in the past, has been the enemy of South Africa—do you think this will have any influence in the broadening of those relationships?

[Eksteen] Definitely not. I think what is important and what we must face is that Mr. Nujoma is now a president of a country, a president who was properly elected as a result of a constitution which was decently drawn up and which everyone fully accepted and approved. He is a president of a sovereign state, just as there are presidents of other sovereign states. We must accept that fact and we must handle it.

[Keyter] Finally, Eksteen, you sound optimistic.

[Eksteen] In a measure, optimistic. I think there is a good time ahead for Namibia and South Africa, and I would like to play a modest role to broaden that relationship in the interests of both countries. [end recording]

25 Apr Press Review on Current Problems, Issues *MB2504115090*

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Johannesburg Council Faces Challenges—“Johannesburg City Council met for the first time under the Democratic Party [DP]-led management coalition” on 24 April, notes Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 25 April in a page 18 editorial. The DP has “effective control,” but “circumstances place tough constraints on reform plans.” “Caution and cooperation on which change will have to be built in no way diminish the task.” However, it is an “opportunity for enlightened leadership to take control and to put the government’s ‘new South Africa’ ideal to the test at city level, in the country’s economic heart.” “Johannesburg must urgently be freed from group areas thinking so urban reconstruction and renewal can take place without ideological shackles. If Johannesburg can get it right, it will be a big step on the road to setting South Africa right.”

Police Raises Praised—“With unrest in the townships and threats of violence from the far right, it is more vital than ever today for South Africa to have a police force that is well motivated as well as sufficient in numbers. The special pay rise announced this week should go a

good way towards making the job more attractive. It comes not a moment too soon,” states a second STAR editorial on the same page. “A policeman’s job is dangerous and difficult. The SAP [South African Police] deserves a better deal. The country needs a force of high calibre—one that will perform ‘political’ tasks in an impartial manner and also cope with the rising incidence of ordinary crime.”

THE CITIZEN

CP Seems Ambivalent on White Violence—“The Conservative Party [CP] isn’t threatening to use force over the government’s reforms,” but some CP “allies are not being repudiated for their growing threat of violence and armed action. We believe the CP cannot continue this ambivalent attitude. Granted the right is in a great fury over State President Mr F.W. de Klerk’s reform policies,” observes the Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 24 April in a page 6 editorial, “but the answer isn’t the arming of whites to fight against government reforms now, or fight to the death if a black government takes over later, or for counter-revolution or civil war.” “The government has not countenanced Black terrorism or revolution nor will it tolerate white terrorism or counter-revolution.” “So let’s hear from you now, Dr T.”

SOWETAN

Reports of Children’s Arrest Need Investigation—Bushbuckridge residents allege that Lebowa police are arresting children, reports the Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 25 April in a page 6 editorial. “If the allegations about the children being arrested on school premises are true, it raises even more serious questions. Are the authorities serious that they want children back in school learning? There are more allegations against the Lebowa police and vigilantes in the area. Instead of brushing these aside so casually, the brigadier and the Lebowa government need to investigate them seriously and let the truth hang out in the open.”

BUSINESS DAY

Reserve Bank Measures Working—“The economy is responding rapidly now to the severe regimen imposed by Reserve Bank Governor Chris Stals,” declares the Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY on 25 April in a page 10 editorial. “In other words, the economy is on course for a landing, though whether it will be quite as soft a landing as advertised is perhaps another matter.” “Stals has offered to continue to discuss with the banks the problems they may encounter in making an adjustment to a sounder monetary regimen. By now, presumably, the banking sector takes Stals very seriously indeed.” Stals has “correctly, in our view,” identified inflation “as the origin of the most intractable distortions of the economy.” “Since unemployment, rather than high interest rates, is the dominant concern for the coming decade, Stals is acting wisely.”

Police Raises Welcome—"There has seldom been a more difficult time to be a policeman in South Africa," asserts **BUSINESS DAY** in a second editorial on the same page. "It is therefore a welcome step that 202 million rands was allocated this week for the additional pay and other benefits for policemen. Wisely, the emphasis is on improving the lot of those at the bottom end of the scale."

CAPE TIMES

Arms Raid Raises Questions—"The raid in central Pretoria, in which rightwing extremists helped themselves to a veritable arsenal, raises disquieting questions. How is it possible that weapons could be stolen with such consummate ease?" asks the Cape Town **CAPE TIMES** in English on 20 April in a page 4 editorial. "The circumstances of the theft suggest an inside job, which in turn suggests the presence of elements in the security forces whose loyalty is questionable. How far does the rot extend?" "General Malan should order an immediate revision of security arrangements at weapons. At the same time public representatives of the Conservative Party would do well to refrain from condoning illegal actions."

Gangs Encourage Vigilantes—"Gangs are the scourge of the Cape Flats townships," states the **CAPE TIMES** in a second editorial on the same page. The minister of law and order admits "the police, in spite of having a special unit to combat gang crime, are making little headway." "The temptation for township-dwellers to take the law into their own hands must be very great indeed. It would be undesirable if they did, but understandable in the circumstances. Unless the police are able to increase their presence in the worst areas and crack down on gangsterism, vigilantism seems inevitable."

De Klerk's Speech 'A Triumph'—President de Klerk scored a triumph in the debate on his vote last week, coming through a challenging ordeal in impressive fashion," declares the **CAPE TIMES** in a 23 April editorial on page 6. His 19 April speech "will rate in importance with February 2 as a historic pronouncement. In making his intentions plainer than ever in this bold fashion, Mr. de Klerk has kept his head in the face of a country-wide bout of nerves and a rightwing onslaught of great ferocity. Mr. de Klerk is clearly in earnest, knows where he is going and inspires confidence." "His plan is realistic and practical and deserves support across party lines." "Most South Africans are in favour of negotiation rather than confrontation. And the majority of those who think favour a democratic solution with protection of individual rights and property. This will mean a system of universal franchise in which all citizens exercise a vote of equal value and enjoy safeguards against domination."

NATAL WITNESS

ANC Torture Needs Further Investigation—Nelson Mandela's recent admission that the African National Congress [ANC] had used torture in the past, and his statement that the "upper echelons of the ANC deplored torture 'or any form of coercion' and had acted to prevent its recurrence" are not enough, asserts the Durban **THE NATAL WITNESS** in English on 23 April. A page 4 editorial asserts that "even if torture as practised by the ANC pales by comparison with that used by South African state machinery, comparisons answer nothing, and two wrongs remain two wrongs. This particular wrong must be seen to be righted more convincingly, and by the law, if the ANC is serious about the image it is presenting in efforts to woo support on all sides."

Angola

Soviet Embassy Denies South African Relations

MB2504201590 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 25 Apr 90

[Text] Two minister counselors at the Soviet Embassy in Luanda said that today the USSR will not open any diplomatic mission in South Africa and it presently does not intend to establish relations with Pretoria. Speaking in an interview with Angola National Radio, (Vladimir Venskiy) and (Aleksandr Smirnov) said the USSR likes to abide by resolutions adopted by all international organizations and that it will not establish relations with Pretoria before the abolition of the apartheid regime.

The two diplomats said they were not aware that official Soviet delegations had gone to South Africa. They said that if this has happened, this could have been a technical stopover en route to Botswana, for instance, or other southern African countries.

However, (Vladimir Venskiy) and (Aleksandr Smirnov) admitted Soviet and South African delegations have met as part of the joint commission meetings on the verification of the New York accords, and that all issues discussed deal with the need to end apartheid.

[Begin unidentified Soviet minister counselor recording] That is a correct observation. In fact, we have taken the opportunity of participating in the joint commission on verifying the New York accords on southwestern Africa to deal with issues relating to the strict compliance with the New York accords. It is known that there were certain problems, and the USSR, as an observer in that commission, felt that it was its duty to ensure that the accords signed under the auspices of the United Nations were fully adhered to.

Obviously, we used the occasion to discuss with South Africa issues relating to the elimination of apartheid. That's the goal of not only the USSR but humanity as a whole, and we have made the necessary efforts to convince the South Africans, through their delegation to the commission, to rapidly eliminate apartheid, which humanity as a whole regards as a hideous regime.

The South Africans often bring up the question of bilateral relations. However, our position at the meetings is that (?we don't deal with the issue). We believe that only when the apartheid regime has been dismantled can we practically and (?objectively) talk about the possible establishment of diplomatic relations with that country—only when apartheid has been dismantled. [end recording]

Luanda Power Outage Affects 'Entire City'

MB2504202790 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 25 Apr 90

[Text] The city of Luanda has been deprived of electricity since 1815 [1715 GMT] today following a sudden

cut in supply. EDEL [Luanda Electric Power Company] sources reported a while ago that the electricity cut affected the entire city. An EDEL team has already contacted the National Company for Overseas Projects Studies and Financing, but so far the causes of the outage are not known. We expect to have further details.

EDEL has not been able to contact the Cambambe station to discuss the possibility of using the gas turbine as an alternative source of energy.

Loy Notes Peace Efforts, UNITA Offensive

MB2504193390 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 25 Apr 90

[Text] Angolan Foreign Minister Pedro de Castro van Dunem Loy said in New York yesterday that the date and place for talks were still being discussed and that Portugal was willing to act as a venue.

Speaking at a news conference this morning in New York, where he is attending a UN economics meeting, Minister Loy accused UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] of planning an offensive against Luanda city. He said that there are reports of large concentrations of men and war materiel in northern Angola. The presence of mercenaries among UNITA soldiers has also been reported.

Minister Loy denounced the increase in U.S. military and logistical support for UNITA, as well as a new instance of South African involvement. He said the South Africans have given facilities to the Angolan rebels for acquiring military materiel.

Asked to comment on a possible peace role to be played by other countries, Minister Pedro de Castro van Dunem Loy said all assistance will be of the utmost importance for the two sides to reach a solution to the present situation. He concluded: There are various ways in which foreign countries can assist Angola in attaining that goal.

Mauritius

* Changes in Drug Law; Tougher User Penalties

90WD0251Z Port Louis WEEK-END in French
18 Mar 90 p 9

[First paragraph is WEEK-END introduction]

[Text] In an attempt to make Mauritius' fight against drug traffic even more efficient, the government has decided to make some changes in the existing laws in order to stop the activities of people who are not traffickers, but who help them to market their death products.

This week, Minister of Social Security Dr. Dineshwar Ramjuttun discussed the government's fears about the resurgence of the drug problem, governmental measures

to stop this problem, and traffickers' activities. The meeting was held at the Idrice Goomany Center in Port Louis.

Among the personalities attending the meeting were the U.S. ambassador to Mauritius Mrs. Penne Percy Korth, the local deputy Cassam Uteem, and the officials of the centers. Quoting information that had reached government officials, Dr. Ramjuttun declared that the drug, which had been hidden by the traffickers, was now beginning to be released in small quantities and shipped by cars, taxis, in particular. Due to the current provisions of the law, these "couriers" run very little risk; consequently, in a new text of law that will be submitted when it reconvenes, the government will specify the severe sanctions—stating precisely the laws and penalties called for—to be applied in cases of transportation and possession of both hard and soft drugs.

Dr. Ramjuttun explained that this text of law is necessary because the law already voted in Parliament, which calls for capital punishment for traffickers, is not severe enough toward the others and the users. He recalled that five or six people have already been sentenced to death; they are awaiting either their appeal or what will happen next. In any case, declared the minister, justice will have to follow its course.

Dr. Ramjuttun delivered his speech to mark the closing ceremony of a training session on drugs and the awarding of certificates to the trainees.

Dinesh Mundil, the lord mayor of the capital, also spoke on this occasion, mentioning the resurgence of drugs and the role of the center, which has devoted itself to the addicts' cause. He noted with satisfaction that, in Mauritius, 50 percent of the addicts are saved from the grasp of drugs.

As for Mrs. Korth, she recalled the role of the center and declared that the United States will always be prepared to help addicts shed their addiction.

*1988-89 EPZ Trade, Employment Figures Published

90AF0018A Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French
10 Mar 90 pp 1, 4

[Article by Jean-Marc Poche: "Appreciable Drop in Free-Zone Gross Revenue"; passages within slantlines published in English]

[Text]

Number of Jobs Also Declines

The situation in the Mauritian free zone is disturbing, to say the least. The latest figures published by the Central Statistics Office indicate an appreciable drop in gross revenue in this sector, from 2.289 million to 1.6 million rupees last year. Exports totaled 9.1 million rupees (up 11 percent), short of forecasts on the order of 9.9 million rupees.

The employment picture is scarcely any brighter. According to the latest economic indicators released yesterday, employment in the free zone dropped by 430 compared to 1988, reaching 88,650 at the end of the year. While 13,603 jobs were created, including 4,645 by 79 new businesses, 14,033 jobs were lost, including 6,286 due to 107 business failures.

The statistics office reports that "all sectors with the exception of woollens have registered slight increases in their work force. Employment in the pullover sector dropped by 2,000 mainly as a result of the closing of 9 firms."

Free-zone activities are essentially based on the textile industry, which accounts for 90 percent of employment. Statistics show that about 1,000 new jobs were created in the nontextile sector in the past four years.

At year end, the free zone had 563 businesses, compared to 591 during the same period of 1988. The number of men employed decreased by 1,200 to 30,332, while the number of women employed rose from 57,533 to 58,318.

Of the 79 businesses start-ups in 1989, 34 were in the garment industry, while five were in horticulture, five in leathercraft, four in wood and paper, and three in jewelry.

The economic indicators show that free-zone exports totaled 9.1 million rupees, compared to 8.2 million rupees in 1988, and that imports hovered around 7.5 million rupees.

They also indicate that free-zone net export earnings totaled 1.6 million rupees, which represents 18 percent of total free-zone exports, compared to 28 percent the preceding year.

Net EPZ [Economic Processing Zone] Exports, 1988-89¹

	1988	1989 ¹
A. Total exports (f.o.b. [free on board] value)	8.179	9.100
B. Total imports (c.i.f. [cost, insurance, and freight] value)	5.890	7.500
Net exports (A-B)	2.289	1.600
Net exports as % of total exports	28%	18%

1. Forecast

Namibia

SFRY Paper Interviews President Nujoma

LD2304183890 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1722 GMT 23 Apr 90

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, April 23 (TANJUG)—We have completed the first stage of the national liberation struggle, and now we (?are) facing an even heavier battle for economic development, national reconciliation and unity of the country, said Namibian President Sam Nujoma in an interview to VECERNJE NOVOSTI, the daily with the largest circulation in Yugoslavia.

The longstanding leader of the SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] liberation movement who won Namibia's first elections in November last year, told the paper's special correspondent in the Namibian capital Windhoek that the people expected of their government to provide very soon for a better and more dignified living than under colonial rule.

Nujoma admitted that this was not an easy task, in view of the need for large-scale housing, many hospitals and schools, as well as promotion of the agriculture.

The (?leader) of the country which, after 105 years, became independent only a month ago, confirmed that his government did not plan any radical nationalization.

At the same time, Nujoma said he expected the around 80,000 whites living in Namibia to cooperate with the new authorities, and hoped that foreign capital providing for unhampered operation and transfer of dividends and profits would continue to take interest in former South West Africa.

Non-alignment is the main commitment of SWAPO and Namibia, stressed Nujoma, saying he believes that this policy enables small countries, like Namibia to cooperate with all countries on an equal footing.

Nujoma said the South African president Frederik de Klerk had made first positive steps towards abolishing apartheid, but he believed this to be only a beginning.

As far as Namibian-Yugoslav relations were concerned, Nujoma described them as excellent, as a result of longstanding friendship—ever since the Namibian people had launched their freedom struggle.

Hamutenya Announces Broadcasting Appointments

MB2104135290 Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN
in English 19 Apr 90 p 5

[Text] Information and Broadcasting Minister Hidipo Hamutenya yesterday officially announced the new appointments at the Namibia Broadcasting Corporation [NBC].

NPP [Namibian Peace Plan Group] 435 director Nahum Gorelick has been appointed Acting Director-General, with SWAPO'S [South-West African People's Organization] former chief representative in East Germany, Obed Emvula, as deputy Director General: Communication Training.

Dr. Stuart Super has been appointed Deputy Director General: Programmes and News.

A statement by Hamutenya said Gorelick's appointment was with immediate effect, while Emvula and Super would take up their duties on May 1.

Hamutenya also announced the new NBC Board. "In consultation with the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, and in accordance with the existing Broadcasting Act, the President of the Republic of Namibia, His Excellency Mr. Sam Nujoma, has appointed a Board of Directors for the Namibian Broadcasting Corporation. The appointments have immediate effect," Hamutenya said. The Board members are: Dr. Zed Ngavirue (chairman); Monica Koep; businessman Carl List; Petronella Coetzee; Reverend Fred Joseph; Rossing's Industrial Relations Superintendent Charles Kauraisa; community worker Pumootu Muundjua; editor of THE NAMIBIAN Gwen Lister; and Daniel Namuhuya.

Director's Appointment 'Controversial'

MB2104143990 Windhoek TIMES OF NAMIBIA
in English 19 Apr 90 p 2

[By Chris Coetzee]

[Text] The controversial SWAPO appointment of Nahum Gorelick as Director-General of the Namibia Broadcasting Corporation surfaced in the National Assembly yesterday. Deputy DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] leader in the Assembly, Mr. Dirk Mudge, alleged serious irregularities in the appointment of Gorelick.

These irregularities were, apparently, recognised by SWAPO, as they announced at noon that Gorelick, formerly executive officer of the SWAPO support organisation NPP 435, had only been appointed "acting" head of the NBC.

Mr. Mudge gave notice of asking the Prime Minister on May 8 whether he was aware of the Broadcasting Act the Director-General of the Corporation had to be appointed by the Board and not by the Government.

How was the Prime Minister to explain the appointment of Mr. Gorelick as Director-General by the State President?

But Mr. Mudge did not stop at the appointment of Mr. Gorelick. He, furthermore, as preamble to further implied irregularities, wanted to know whether Mr. Geingob was satisfied that no decision had violated the Constitutional had been taken since independence. The

question was asked to the Prime Minister in view of his and the Cabinet's oaths to uphold the Constitution.

Mr. Mudge requested to be informed whether a recommendation by the Public Service Commission or the Judicial Service Commission was asked in connection with the appointment of the permanent secretaries, assistant permanent secretaries, the auditor-general and prosecutor-general.

Would the appointments of the permanent secretaries and assistant permanent secretaries be made in terms of the constitutional article governing the civil service or by the President, Mr. Mudge wanted to know. Would the appointments of the permanent secretaries or the assistant permanent secretaries be based on qualification and experience or will it be based on party affiliation?

He furthermore wanted to know whether appointments should be made in terms of the section of the constitution allowing affirmative action or redressing past injustices, and whether the permanent secretaries Hanno Rumpf and Calle Schlettwein fell within the category of persons who were disadvantaged by past discriminatory laws or policies.

Tjitendero Announces DTA Officials Opposition

*MB2104134590 Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN
in English 19 Apr 90 p 7*

[Text] The speaker of the National Assembly Dr. Moses Tjitendero yesterday announced that the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance [DTA] would be recognized as the official opposition in the House.

The speaker urged the DTA to continue making the contribution it had been making in the assembly and to elevate it to a standard consistent with that of an official opposition.

The announcement largely nullified Barnes' (DTA) notice of a question he would be asking the speaker about the government's policy on the recognition of an official opposition.

Among other things Barnes wanted to know whether all non-government parties, irrespective of their number of representatives, would be recognized as official opposition and given equal status.

The DTA man asked whether the criteria the government intended to apply for the recognition of an official opposition would be the same as that applicable in other democratic countries.

The criteria in these countries was that only the second largest party after the ruling party was recognized and accorded the status of an official opposition.

Prime Minister Hage Geingob congratulated the DTA on its new status and jokingly added "we now know how to deal with you".

The NPF's [National Patriotic Front] Moses Katjiuunga, who appeared not altogether happy with the turn of events, said he hoped that it was not an attempt to suffocate the voice of the smaller parties.

The leader of the DTA, Mishake Muyongo said he wanted to assure the assembly that DTA's contribution in the House would be constructive.

Former SADF Officer Reveals 'Smuggle Network'

*MB2504232590 Windhoek TIMES OF NAMIBIA
in English 23 Apr 90 p 1*

[Excerpt] A legendary former officer in the South African Defence Force [SADF], Colonel Jan Breytenbach, has revealed the existence of an immense ivory and rhino horn smuggle network in Namibia. According to Col. Breytenbach, 57, he has given the information to the Namibian Police.

Col. Breytenbach has retired from the South African Defence force after becoming involved in nature conservation in the Caprivi.

"It was about two years ago. I also have proof that the smuggling activities in Namibia, especially the Caprivi, are continuing. It is mainly in ivory and rhino horn—but also diamonds from Angola. And drugs.

"There is large-scale smuggling from the area, and the big names formerly involved, are still involved. Therefore I have given the information to the police.

"But it will be difficult to bring them to justice. Their planning good, and if you cannot catch them red-handed, nothing much is achieved."

He said that especially elephants were moved down at an alarming rate, and that for some elephant herds over a wide area it was already too late.

Col. Breytenbach said most smuggling routes to foreign countries went through South Africa.

"Over the years in the southeastern parts Angola, along the Caprivi, I saw thousands of elephants.

"I was there again recently, and over 4,000km I saw the tracks of only five elephants."

Col. Breytenbach is writing a book on the smuggling, titled "The Plunders".

Col. Breytenbach, the brother of author and poet Breyten Breytenbach, is also the author of a book on the fighters in the well-known 32nd Battalion. [passage omitted]

Finance Minister Discusses New Economic Policy

MB2304140190 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1100 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] The Namibian minister of finance, Dr. Otto Herrigel, has said his country plans to introduce a more liberal exchange control system once it leaves the rand monetary area.

Speaking at a seminar on Namibian economic policy in Windhoek, Dr. Herrigel said a new economic system with its own currency would not create economic miracles. However, it would provide Namibia with the means to allow the country to have its own monetary policies appropriate to its requirements, without which development was severely limited. He said it was intended to implement the liberal exchange control system once Namibia had introduced its own currency. Namibia planned to open its central bank in June, and to introduce its own currency by March 1992.

New Domestic Workers Union Launched 21 Apr

MB2404225290 Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN
in English 23 Apr 90 p 3

[Text] Namibia had only achieved political independence, but the battle for economic justice continued. So said Namibia National Students Organisation (NANSO) leader Paul Kalenga on Saturday [21 Apr].

Speaking at the launching congress of the Namibia Domestic Workers Union, Kalenga spoke about the need to identify the root problem of the society and to understand the future "we want to build".

The launch was attended by about 150 domestic workers and trade union activists. All Nation Union of Namibian Workers (NUNW) affiliated union gave solidarity messages at the founding congress.

The newly-established Namibian government, Kalenga said, was caught in the cross-fire of the demands of the haves and the have nots.

"The haves are pressurising the government to give in to their wishes," he said.

The South African colonial administration, said Kalenga, had collaborated with employers in designing labour legislation which had not recognised domestic servants as workers. "Domestic workers were not protected by legislation as workers," he added.

Students knew about the plight of domestic workers only too well. "Your struggle has been the struggle of your children for a better education," he said. "It caused you to go and beg to send us to school and to buy uniforms for us," he continued.

Kalenga called on the educated elite who employed domestic servants not to exploit them. "Don't exploit

them for the education you attained was through the efforts of your parents," he said "Pay them a living wage."

NANSO, said Kalenga, was concerned about education for all, and the student movement's education campaign was not only targeted at students, but at everybody. "Bantu education deprived us of the right to read and write," he continued.

Economic justice would remain in far-removed idea if basic education was not awarded to all. "Without being able to read and write it is not possible to challenge employers."

He said in the end a workers' union would not be effective if there was no democratic participation.

Unions should not be organisations of leaders only. If only leaders participated and there was no input from the membership, such as union is doomed to failure, he concluded.

Responding to a question, Kalenga said companies should also involve themselves in literacy campaigns "at their own expense".

In a solidarity message?N7?x?{?n?HUnion, Violetle Mothlasedi, saluted the domestic workers for taking "a giant step" in forming their own organisation.

The domestic workers' union could facilitate and assist in the "building of a true democratic society", Mothlasedi said.

The emancipation of workers, she said, was crucial in the realisation of democracy. "There can never be democracy if workers have no say in the economy of the country," she emphasised.

She urged the workers to work hard in building the structures of the new union to achieve the desired results.

It was only when all sectors were organised in strong unions that workers' ideals could be realised, Mothlasedi said.

Correction to Reconciliation Policy for SADF

MB2604075190

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Reconciliation Policy Applies to SADF Members," published in the 24 April, Sub-Saharan Africa DAILY REPORT, page 23:

Column one, last paragraph, only sentence make read: [Text] Deputy Defense Minister Phillemon Malima... (changing title from "finance" to "defense")

column two, first paragraph, only sentence make read: ...forgiven because they had in the past been misled. (clearing indistinct words)

Correction to Nujoma's SWAPO Rally Speech*MB2604073990*

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Nujoma's SWAPO Rally Speech Reported," published in the 24 April, Sub-Saharan Africa DAILY REPORT, page 24:

Column one, paragraph four, first sentence make read...and infrastructure and the achievement of national reconciliation. He says SWAPO...(clearing indistinct words);

column one, fifth paragraph, first sentence make read...the rural areas who do not support the government's policy...(rewording and clearing indistinct words)

Zambia**Kaunda Greets Tanzania's Mwinyi on National Day***MB2504184190 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 25 Apr 90*

[Text] President Kaunda has praised Tanzania for the commitment it has shown to the fight against apartheid in South Africa. Comrade Kaunda (?made this) [words indistinct] in a message he sent to his Tanzanian counterpart, Ali Hassan Mwinyi, on his country's 26th National Day, which falls tomorrow.

The president said Tanzania's contribution to the national liberation struggle in southern Africa is commendable. On the relations existing between the two countries, Comrade Kaunda said the ties were excellent and should be consolidated for the mutual benefit of the two republics. Comrade Kaunda hoped that Tanzania and its people would continue to score successes in the various areas of human endeavor.

Official Urges Portugal To Aid African Peace*MB2504183490 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 25 Apr 90*

[Text] Acting Foreign Affairs Minister Professor Lameck Goma has called on the Portuguese Government to assist in bringing about peace in its former colonies of Angola and Mozambique. Prof. Goma said Zambia believed that Portugal can play a significant role to bring about peace in the two countries.

Prof. Goma was speaking at a farewell luncheon he hosted for outgoing Portuguese Ambassador to Zambia Dr. Antonio Lopes de Fonseca at Hotel Intercontinental in Lusaka.

Support Reaffirmed for Korean Reunification*MB2604070290 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 26 Apr 90*

[Text] Zambia has reaffirmed its support for the reunification of Korea saying the current division of the country is artificial and [words indistinct] the prime minister, General Malimba Masheke restated the [words indistinct] position at a dinner for visiting Democratic People's Republic of Korea Vice President Pak Song-chol in Lusaka last night.

In a speech read for him by Secretary of State for Defense and Security Alex Shapi, Comrade Masheke said recent development in Eastern Europe should offer an incentive to the two Koreas to reunite.

On relations between Zambia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Comrade Masheke said Zambia looks forward to the establishment of a joint permanent commission to facilitate greater cooperation.

In his part, Comrade Pak said his country [words indistinct] contribution to the liberation struggle in southern Africa.

Ivory Coast

Emissary Informs President on Chad Conflict

AB2104175590 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 21 Apr 90

[Text] This morning, the head of state, President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, received a Chadian emissary at his Cocody area private residence. Mr. Naimbaye Lossimian, Chadian minister of tourism and environment, was bearer of a message from President Hisssein Habre to the head of state. This is his statement following his audience with President Houphouet-Boigny:

[Begin Naimbaye recording] Chad is a very good friend of Ivory Coast and it has been following with much attention all that has been happening here. Thus, President Hisssein Habre sent me to come and express the total support of the Chadian Government and people as well as his personal feelings to President Houphouet-Boigny. It is President Habre's wish that the situation be rapidly normalized before this country, which has always experienced spectacular development, sinks into disorder.

The second purpose of my audience is to objectively inform President Houphouet-Boigny about the degradation of the military situation in Chad. Last March, Libya, which does not want peace in Africa, again sent its troops to attack Chad from our eastern borders with the very significant complicity of the Sudanese Government. Therefore, I have come to detail President Houphouet-Boigny about what is happening in the field. [end recording]

Assembly Speaker Addresses Opening Session

AB2504165790 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1245 GMT 25 Apr 90

[Text] The first regular session of the National Assembly was declared open this morning. The solemn ceremony, which was presided over by Mr. Henri Konan Bedie, speaker of the National Assembly, took place in the presence of several personalities, including Minister of State Emile Kei Boguinard, who represented President Felix Houphouet-Boigny.

During this session, in which the Bureau of the National Assembly was renewed, it must be immediately pointed out that the outgoing bureau was re-elected. President Konan Bedie made an important address in which he critically analyzed our country's social situation.

Ivorians must rely on themselves. This is what is often said by politicians, academicians, intellectuals, and people from the public and private world, President Konan Bedie pointed out. But then, he wondered, how can one explain the rise in social tension just after the austerity measures were announced? To this question, President Konan Bedie answered, and I quote: Social tensions rise when objective reality departs from the future's expectations. In other words, according to the

speaker of the National Assembly, it is not dispossession that leads one to rebel against the social order, rather it is unfulfilled expectations and disappointments. The economic crisis becomes a crisis of confidence; but let us understand well that everything can change on based on whether or not it is done in orderly and peacefully:

[Begin Bedie recording] Today, some youths, influenced by the winds from the East, are expecting changes, changes that will break with the past, and they contest the one-party system. But how do these youths go about it? By threatening with knives? By throwing stones? By setting fires? By destroying everything in their way? One cannot believe this, much less accept it.

Ivorians instead prefer order in democracy, coming together in diversity; in summary, freedom in discipline, order, and peace. [applause] Whether the question concerns pluralistic democracy and any legitimate aspirations, we must, in order to achieve those objectives, go about it with persevering and serious work, because human nature cannot be transformed like a material object, with repeated and violent blows.

As far as society is concerned, everything can change, on condition that a common desire exists. [applause] Our Constitution, the living expression of our common desires, contains all the promises for the future. All those expecting major changes in the Ivorian political order should meditate on these words from President Felix Houphouet-Boigny: Everything can change in the Ivory Coast, on condition that it is done in order and peace. We believe that such a broad perspective on our political life calls for strengthened unity among Ivorians, for a patriotic rally for national construction with the effective participation of all citizens from all political leanings. [applause]

In finding solutions to the social tensions that have arisen, we must first of all remember our foundation—the law, the institutions, and the values of society and democracy. There is no societal program that can be achieved in disorder and not respecting the aspirations of the people for security and peace. Under our present economic situation, we must make a distinction, on the one hand, between what was at the beginning only a protest so easy to understand—because the more people earn, the more they will want—and, on the other hand, demands of a political nature formulated in a diffuse manner, and taken in a curious manner and dramatized by the foreign press.

The writings of the foreign press in recent months demonstrate a desire to counter the country's economic and financial efforts at recovery. Does the foreign press want to embark upon a process of destabilization of the state and society? Is that its desire? But already, people are becoming tired and furious of seeing so many stones thrown into our gardens, against the nation and against us.

All the same, if some people want to send messages to the authorities, if some people make it a point to show a

feeling or an opinion on the Ivorian Administration, they can now be persuaded that all the signs have been perceived and that it is time to go back to peace, social peace, peace in the spirit, conditions without which nothing can be achieved, even the most legitimate aspirations. [end recording]

Minister Denies Rumors of Classes Reopening

AB2104164690 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN
in French 20 Apr 90 p 3

[Article by Jean-Baptiste Akrou: "False Rumors"]

[Excerpts] "The Ivorian Government still maintains its position until further notice." The minister of national education in charge of secondary and higher education, scientific research, and culture, Mr. Alassane Salif N'Diaye, whom we contacted yesterday afternoon by telephone, was categorical and stated that the decision to invalidate the academic year still holds. This reply by the minister in charge of education has just put a stop to the persistent rumors—claiming to come from reliable sources—circulating in the last few days to the effect that a resumption of classes was imminent.

Some people, who thought they were well-informed, even announced that Monday 23 April—others said 2 May—was the date for the reopening. All of them were sure about one thing: that the announcement of the resumption of classes would come very soon. News spread very quickly to all the residential districts and workplaces. On what were all these rumors based? Perhaps they were based on the discreet interventions of people of high moral authority; certainly the consultation sessions held by the UNAPEECI, the National Union of Parents of Pupils and Students of the Ivory Coast, must have contributed to that. [passage omitted]

At present, the UNAPEECI wants the resumption of classes, and it is strongly supported in this endeavor by the desire expressed by some parents and even pupils who earnestly wish the government would reconsider its position, for indeed the suspension of classes is causing some harm, which everyone better appreciates now.

Moreover, Mr. Anoma, the secretary general of the Ivorian National UNESCO Commission, assured us on the telephone that there is no existing rule stipulating that the closure of schools over a period of 45 days automatically leads to declaring the school and university year invalidated. [passage omitted]

2 Students Beaten, 20 Arrested at University

AB2504193090 Paris AFP in English 1916 GMT
25 Apr 90

[Text] Abidjan, April 25 (AFP)—Police beat up two students and arrested 20 others Wednesday at the University of Abidjan campus, informed sources said. The clashes broke out after students protested when they

learned that payment of scholarships had been postponed. The students met Wednesday with officials of the university services to demand payment of their stipends. [passage omitted]

Some French Weekly Issues Banned in Abidjan

AB2404221490 Paris AFP in French 2008 GMT
23 Apr 90

[Text] Abidjan, 23 Apr (AFP)—The French weekly L'EXPRESS, which devoted several pages in its latest edition to the Ivory Coast, was not put on sale in Abidjan this week, AFP observed today. Officials of EDIPRESS, the company in charge of its distribution in the Ivory Coast, said the weekly "did not arrive." All the other publications that were on sale in France over the weekend were however delivered on Saturday.

It was learned from reliable sources in Abidjan that the weekly newspaper did actually arrive in the Ivory Coast on Saturday, but that it was blocked by the Customs and Excise department and withdrawn from the distribution circuit.

Two other French weeklies have suffered a similar fate. The edition of 5 to 11 April of the weekly VSD and of L'EVENEMENT of Thursday 8 to 14 April were never distributed in Ivory Coast. The following two issues of the two magazines were distributed normally. Ivorian authorities say they have nothing to do with the non-distribution of these magazines. Only one publication, the weekly JEUNE AFRIQUE, has been subjected to an official prohibition measure. The decision was taken by the Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast Political Bureau in November 1987 and was lifted on 12 October 1989.

Liberia

President Doe Gives Rebels 'Two-Week Ultimatum'

AB2504180790 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 25 Apr 90

[Text] President Samuel Kanyon Doe has announced a two-week ultimatum to the rebel forces in the country to lay down their arms and surrender. President Doe also appealed to all those residing in the area to vacate immediately because government will use military means to deal with the rebel rebellion in the area after the two-week deadline ultimatum.

The president made the appeal this afternoon at the Executive Mansion, where he held a news conference with both local and foreign journalists [passage indistinct].

More on Government Ultimatum

AB2504184290 Paris AFP in English 1741 GMT
25 Apr 90

[Text] Monrovia, April 25 (AFP)—Liberian President Samuel Doe on Wednesday said rebels fighting troops in northeastern Nimba County would have two weeks to lay down their arms before the government "deals with the situation militarily." Mr. Doe told a news conference broadcast live that places will be designated for rebels to surrender their arms peacefully. The insurrection began on December 24.

"As I understand, some of those involved were forced (to join the rebels)," Mr. Doe said. He told parents to have their children in the bush lay down their arms "or you will never see them again after two weeks." Mr. Doe also repeated charges that Ivory Coast, Burkina Faso, and Libya were supporting the rebels, who are being led by Charles Taylor, a former top civil servant who is wanted in Monrovia on embezzlement charges. He said Libya supported the rebels "because (Libyan leader) Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi knows that Charles (Taylor) would kill Americans if he took power in Liberia."

Mr. Doe said Ivory Coast Authorities wanted rebel activities to continue in Liberia because they were against Monrovia's multiparty system and preferred a dictatorship. He also charged that opposition leaders in self-imposed exile in the United States supported the rebels because they wanted chaos because they could not take part in the 1991 general elections. Mr. Doe, however, said the polls would continue even if the rebels came to Monrovia on election day.

Doe Rejects Negotiations

AB2504200790 Paris AFP in English 1951 GMT
25 Apr 90

[Excerpts] Monrovia, April 25 (AFP)—Liberian President Samuel Doe on Wednesday told rebels fighting troops in northeastern Nimba County to lay down their arms within two weeks or be "wiped out" completely by government forces. [passage omitted]

General Doe also told reporters he would never negotiate with Mr. Taylor. "He is a criminal and a wanted man," Mr. Doe charged. Mr. Doe said government troops were exhibiting caution in repelling the aggression without causing havoc. There have been persistent reports that soldiers have killed and robbed civilians and burned entire villages in what the government calls "mopping up operations."

Commander-in-Chief Doe said the Army was capable of "blasting the entire" Nimba County, and appealed to civilians living there to leave the area because government forces were now ready to bring the situation under complete control "once and for all."

"If there is one person in this country who is concerned about the present rebel activities in Liberia, it is me,"

Mr. Doe said, adding he was prepared to "deal with the situation drastically and militarily."

He denied press reports that rebel activities had spread beyond Nimba County. "Even in Nimba County rebels have never been able to take a town or village for more than two days without government forces failing to recapture it." Informed sources reported last week that hundreds of residents in central Bong and eastern Grand Bassa Counties had fled to other parts of the country for fear of rebel attacks.

He said people were fleeing central Liberia because "bandits and misguided people" spread rumors that rebels had ventured out of Nimba County. Mr. Doe also accused the press of promoting rebel activities through "false reporting," warning that any journalist who published or broadcast that rebels have captured a town would be compelled to prove it or be treated as a rebel. He said journalists reporting dissident advances would be escorted by the military to such towns to prove they are under rebel control.

Ivory Coast To Back Rebels

AB2504225290 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 25 Apr 90

[Text] President Samuel Kanyon Doe has warned rebels fighting (?government) in Nimba County to lay down their arms within two weeks or face tough action. The president gave the ultimatum today during a news conference at the Executive Mansion [passages indistinct].

The president further indicated that Cote d'Ivoire [Ivory Coast] wanted rebel activities to continue in the country because that country was against Liberia's multiparty democracy and would prefer a dictatorship. The president further blamed opposition leaders in the United States who, he said, were supporting the rebels because they wanted to create chaos:

[Begin Doe recording] Al-Qadhafi is helping Charles Taylor because Charles Taylor is (?able) to capture or to destroy any [words indistinct] in this country. Charles Taylor is capable of killing any American citizen in this country. That is direct benefit or indirect benefit of Colonel al-Qadhafi, and so they will continue to support his activities.

[Words indistinct] I will never talk with Charles Taylor. I am appealing to all peace-loving citizens of this country to [words indistinct] to lay down their arms and [passage indistinct] I want you to try to know I warned the citizens of this country to know that few days ago, or about two months ago [as heard], when the military moved into Nimba for the first time [words indistinct] of killing innocent people, and those who [words indistinct] to be innocent in Nimba at this particular time, I am (?appealing to) them to leave Nimba immediately, or else your relatives [passage indistinct] [end recording]

During his news conference today at the Executive Mansion, President Samuel Kanyon Doe indicated that

since the Nimba incursion, rebels have not been able to take any village or town and remain there for more than two days. [passage indistinct].

Rebels Ambush Technical Team Killing Driver

*AB2004205590 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 20 Apr 90*

[Text] One person was killed, two were wounded, while one was feared missing Tuesday [17 April] when rebels ambushed a four-man technical team from the Liberian Telecommunications Corporation, which was enroute from Gbarnga, Bong County, to Ganta in Nimba County. According to the LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY, this was disclosed today by Assistant Information Minister (Jasodie Kanle) during the third in the series of weekly press briefings organized by the Information Ministry to inform the public on the jungle operation of the Liberian Government.

Minister (Kanle) named the dead as Johnny Mulba, driver of the vehicle which was taking the team to Ganta to repair telecommunications lines in that area, while the wounded included Augustus Howard and Alfred Morris. Another technician identified only as Mr. Green is feared missing. Minister (Kanle) told local and foreign journalists at the briefing that the incident occurred along the Nimba-Bong County border, just five minutes after the team had crossed into the county. Minister (Kanle) said the wounded technicians were being treated in Gbarnga City while arrangements are being made to have them brought to Monrovia.

Five Teachers Believed Killed in Nimba County

*AB2504142690 Paris AFP in English 1359 GMT
25 Apr 90*

[Text] Monrovia, April 25 (AFP)—Five teachers have been killed in fighting between troops and rebels in Liberia's northeastern Nimba County while 600 others are without jobs as a result of the crisis, a teacher union official said.

Saa Philip Joe, president of the National Teachers' Association of Liberia (NTAL) also told reporters here late Tuesday that 8,000 students have been displaced since rebels led by former civil servant Charles Taylor launched a bid to unseat President Samuel Doe on December 24.

Mr. Joe named four of those killed in the fighting as Joseph Yourn, Newton Dolo, Jessie Johnny and a woman identified only as Elizabeth.

He could not name the fifth teacher, but said a sixth person, Gabriel Dokie, died of malaria in a refugee camp in neighbouring Guinea where over 85,000 Liberians have fled to escape the fighting.

The NTAL president added that the head of the union branch in Nimba County, Patrick Bamankpa, was among the refugees in Guinea.

Mr. Joe appealed to Education Ministry officials to find schools for the displaced students and reassign teachers from Nimba County to other schools around the country.

Meanwhile, authorities here have denied a British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) report which said government soldiers had abandoned their posts in eastern Grand Bassa County because of rebel advances.

A Defense Ministry statement issued late Tuesday said all soldiers assigned to Bassa had been accounted for.

It also denied that rebels were active in Grand Bassa County, some 150 kilometres (90 miles) from Monrovia, and advised all local and foreign journalists to doublecheck their information.

Gbarnga 'Emptying Fast' as Fighting Approaches

*AB2504182090 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 25 Apr 90*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Continuing insecurity in Liberia, where rebels have been battling the army in Nimba County, is posing a threat to the international relief agencies operations. The Red Cross and the UN Disaster Relief Organization have been working with some of the thousands of refugees who fled Nimba since the rebellion began. But now, there is a question mark hanging over their work. Our West Africa correspondent Elizabeth Blunt reports:

[Begin Blunt recording] The center of the Red Cross and the UN relief operations is Gbarnga, a city of some 70,000 people in Bong County, some 35 km outside the Nimba County boundary. But although the trouble has not yet spilled over into Bong County, the front line is now very near, and Gbarnga is emptying fast.

The United Nations official coordinating the relief operations, Terry Louis, said today that about 30,000 people had now left the town, some of them going down to Monrovia or across to Guinea, but most of them heading northwest to Loffa County, well away from the fighting. Many are moving on for the second time, having taken shelter in Gbarnga after leaving Nimba County. As well as the problem of keeping track of the displaced when such constant movement is going on, the relief operation is also having supply problems, as it is still waiting for the bulk of the promised rice to arrive from abroad. The other main worry is for the safety of the patients and staff at the Fibi Hospital, just outside the town, which now provides the only remaining hospital facilities in the region.

But for the moment, the relief work is still going on, and the team has this week started to take supplies and medical help to a large group of displaced people which was collected along the (Sutan) River on the Nimba County border. This is very close to the area of combat, and the workers are clearly taking a risk in going there. But the UN coordinator says that he hopes that both

sides will respect the humanitarian purpose of the convoy. The vehicles will carry flags and clear markings, either the white and blue of the United Nations or the white cross on a red background of the medical charity Medecins Sans Frontieres [Doctors without borders], and they will be travelling without any military escort. [end recording]

BBC on Foreigners Leaving; Monrovia Situation

AB2604104590 London BBC World Service in English
0730 GMT 26 Apr 90

[From the "Network Africa" program hosted by Rick Wells]

[Text] The situation in Liberia appears to be worsening virtually by the day. Although the authorities in Monrovia deny reports that rebels of the National Patriotic Front have now extended their activities into Grand Bassa County, just 90 miles or so from the capital, the advice by the American and other foreign Embassies in Monrovia that their nationals should leave the country clearly indicates they are taking no chances. To get the latest details there, I spoke to our West Africa correspondent, Elizabeth Blunt. I asked her why she thought the Americans and others have taken this action:

[Begin recording] [Blunt] Well, I think because they have realized that the trouble is spreading, it is not just Nimba County, and that the rebels have come down, they have infiltrated down through the northern part of Grand Bassa and then quite swiftly down until they ...[changes thought] they are getting quite near the sea and quite near the Port of Buchanan. And I think that one of the things that made them say this, if you look at a map—Liberian listeners will know but other listeners cannot realize it—the international airport in Liberia is very, very far from Monrovia, a good 30 miles or 50 kilometers. And it is along that road in the direction of Buchanan, about halfway between Buchanan and Monrovia. It is enough to worry the embassies because, for instance, the American Embassy would have to remove quite a large number of people, there are something like 5,000 Americans living in Liberia. Britain and the other European countries have much smaller numbers but, of course, they are much smaller embassies, and they do not have the staff to do it. So I think they would like people who don't have to be in Liberia to leave now so that if it does come to the point where everyone has to leave, we will talk about much, much smaller numbers.

[Wells] Samuel Doe has issued an ultimatum now to the rebels fighting in Nimba, saying they have got to lay down their arms within two weeks, after which government will deal with the situation militarily. Has he actually got the capability to do that?

[Blunt] Well, I do not know. One rather wonders if he has the capability to deal with it militarily, why the Army has not done so. And he said or else in a rather vague kind of way. He has suggested that they would then go in and absolutely sort of flatten Nimba County, but I am not

sure they could. They do not, for instance, at the moment have any air power. There is no Liberian Air Force. I do not really quite see why they hesitated to use their full force in Nimba because the civilian population has almost entirely left the area. I suspect that military force hardly exists. But we will, we will see whether in two weeks' time, the rebels will give themselves up and if not, whether the Liberian Army has something up its sleeves which it can pull out and definitively beat the rebels.

[Wells] Having just returned from Monrovia yourself, Liz, did you detect, when you were there, a certain sense of panic already amongst local people?

[Blunt] No, I do not think panic will be the word to use. There was a moment of panic, about a week ago, Saturday afternoon that I arrived, when a couple of incidents coincided, including a great explosion down near the Ministry of Information, where they were blasting rocks on a building site. I must say it made me jump out of my skin and it sent off a whole panic in the market, with everybody running and saying the rebels were coming. People are depressed and people are anxious and people are worried. A lot of families have got relatives and friends staying from other parts of the country, which is obviously a strain, as they are going to be there for some time. And they are bringing stories about what is happening elsewhere. Information is scarce. The government does not say much about what is happening, and says so little, in fact, that people hardly believe it. So information is very scarce indeed. There is a lot of rumor. Some of it is true, some of it is not at all true. Panic, no. I think panic would be far too strong. But I think people are anxious and worried, and they are wondering how long this can go on and what is going to happen next. [end recording]

Committee on Nimba Makes Recommendations

AB2204205790 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2210 GMT 21 Apr 90

[Text] The special presidential committee for the repatriation of Liberian refugees from Guinea has recommended the setting up of an independent committee to outline a plan of action for the resolution of the crisis in Nimba County. A release issued today by the committee said the independent committee, which will comprise traditional leaders and elders of various ethnic groups of Nimba County, will draw up plans to resolve the fighting in the county through Liberian custom. The release said the committee also suggests that Nimba citizens properly analyze the situation in the country as well as in the county with the view of avoiding that part of the country being used as a tribal war zone.

According to the release, the committee made the recommendation early this week during a meeting with local officials, religious groups, chiefs, students, and citizens of County Nimba. The release said the special presidential committee headed by former Internal Affairs Minister Edward K. Sackor has meanwhile

thanked the Nimba County Legislative Caucus, the religious groups, as well as all those who attended the meeting, which was held at the Monrovia City Hall. The committee has therefore assured the Nimba citizens of its commitment to help restore peace and tranquility in the area in the shortest possible time.

Correction to Movement Requests Cease-Fire

AB2304082490

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Constitution Defense Movement Requests Cease-Fire," published in the 23 April, Sub-Saharan Africa DAILY REPORT, page 19:

Column one, first sourceline make read: Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1709 GMT 22 Apr 90 (changing "Domestic Service" to "Radio ELWA")

Nigeria

Babangida Calls for Tolerance, Brotherly Love

*AB2504104490 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 25 Apr 90*

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida has again assured the nation that his administration does not intend to succeed itself or perpetuate itself in office. He gave this assurance in a goodwill message to the nation to mark 'Id al-Fitr. General Babangida emphasized that his administration was determined to fully implement the political transition program and hand over power to a democratic elected government. He therefore appealed to all Nigerians to join hands with the Federal Government, especially now that the country is going through economic and political transition. The president stressed the need for the entire populace to show tolerance and brotherly love to one another irrespective of religious and ethnic differences. He congratulated all Muslims on the successful completion of the Ramadan fasting and reminded them of the virtues of kindness, selflessness, and tolerance which the occasion demanded.

General Babangida said that this year's 'Id al-Fitr celebrations had a special significance for Nigeria in the light of events of the last few days when the unity and cohesion was threatened by a few unpatriotic elements. For these reasons, he said there was every reason for Nigerians to be grateful to Almighty Allah for saving the nation from disintegration and chaos. General Babangida enjoined Muslims to reflect on the lessons of the Ramadan fast in their everyday life while giving necessary support to the less privileged in the society.

Thanks Niger for Solidarity

*AB2504125490 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 24 Apr 90*

[Text] Nigeria has expressed appreciation to the Government and people of Niger Republic for the concern and solidarity shown following the abortive coup of last

Sunday [22 April]. President Ibrahim Babangida expressed the gratitude in Lagos today while receiving a solidarity message from his Niger counterpart, President Ali Saibou. The message was delivered by a six-man delegation, led by the prime minister, Alhaji Aliu Mohamed. General Babangida said the message confirmed the friendship and brotherliness existing between the two countries. He assured the visitors that the situation was under control.

Earlier, the Niger prime minister had said the Government and people of the country were deeply concerned with the news of the coup attempt in the state and was happy when it was crushed.

A six-man delegation from the Republic of Togo yesterday delivered a similar message to President Babangida. Also today, the Sultan of Sokoto, Alhaji Ibrahim Dasuki and the Oni [traditional chief] of Ife, Oba Okwadeji Joade, paid a solidarity visit to President Ibrahim Babangida at State House, Marina. Traditional rulers in other parts of the country have also expressed solidarity with the Federal Government.

Latest Reportage on Failed Coup Attempt

Further Details on Motives

*AB2504202290 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 25 Apr 90*

[Text] Further details on those involved in last Sunday's abortive coup and their motives were released in Lagos today. Briefing State House correspondents on the results of investigations so far conducted into the incident, the principal staff officer for the president, Colonel Anthony Ukpo, said that the arrested officers had admitted that they carried out the operation for personal and selfish reasons. State House correspondent Reginald Okwoche has the rest of the story:

[Begin Okwoche recording] Col. Ukpo said that some of the officers arrested had gone as far as admitting the operation was a protest coup. They had a list of Nigerians to be assassinated and, as a result, some personal homes and offices were attacked by the rebels. Col. Ukpo said that the major target was the leadership of the present administration. Top on the list of those they wanted to eliminate was President Ibrahim Babangida.

Col. Ukpo added that money played a vital role in the equipment of soldiers who took part in the coup. He disclosed that policemen at checkpoints and civilians were coerced into the operation. The principal staff officer said religion or ethnicity was not the motive, because the coup plotters were a collection of Muslims, Christians, and pagans from different parts of the country.

Col. Ukpo gave details of the suspected involvement of a Lagos-based businessman, Chief (Great Ozobo Oboru), in the coup. [passage indistinct]

Investigations also showed that some of the ex-service men used for the operation worked for Chief (Oboru) as security guards. Col. Ukpo explained that other items, like diaries and personal effects, which were found from Chief (Oboru)'s fishing depot at Ikorodu, gave clues to other suspects now on the wanted list. He said that it was most likely that Chief (Oboru), who is in his early thirties, would have been appointed the civilian vice president if the coup had succeeded.

Col. Ukpo was of the opinion that it was premature to give a casualty figure of last Sunday's incident, because some people who were believed to have been killed could either be in detention or in hiding. [end recording]

Latest Outcome of Investigation

AB2504175890 Dakar PANA in English 1633 GMT
25 Apr 90

[Text] Lagos, 25 April (NAN/PANA)—Great Ovedje Ogboru, of Fiogret Fishing, has been identified as one of the civilian co-sponsors and financiers of Sunday's abortive coup attempt in Nigeria. Briefing State House correspondents Wednesday in Lagos on the latest outcome of investigations into the bloody coup attempt, the principal staff officer to the president, Col. Anthony Ukpo, said that the 32-year-old businessman from Bendel State was on the run and had been declared wanted.

Ukpo said that it had been revealed that Ogboru would have probably been offered the post of vice president, if the plotters had succeeded, adding that it was his company's premises at Ikorodu, near Lagos, that the plotters used as their base and from where arms and ammunition, vehicles as well as some vital documents were recovered.

According to him, investigations have also revealed that some of the ex-servicemen who participated in the abortive coup were employees of the company.

Ukpo disclosed that as of Tuesday, 14 military officers and 200 other ranks had so far been arrested in connection with the abortive plot.

He explained that no other motive had been identified for the plot beyond selfish and sectional interests, saying that some of the arrested officers had confessed to nursing personal grievances.

"They are saying its a protest coup," he said.

The principal staff officer said that "beyond the ridiculous announcement of excising some states from the country, there is no motive to indicate that the abortive coup was tribally or religiously inclined."

Money, he said, played a major role in the execution of the attempted coup, adding that information gathered so far had revealed that some of the military officers and civilians were "coerced" and "just picked up and given monetary rewards".

Ukpo also disclosed that the plotters had drawn up a list of those to be eliminated, including the president and key members of the ruling class, and then proceed to take over the government.

According to him, it was in an attempt to achieve the objective that the plotters decided to attack some personal homes and offices in Lagos.

On the casualty figure, Ukpo said that this was still being compiled, explaining that the exercise had not been made easier by the fact that the plotters operated in a lot of locations "some of which were not even known to us."

Arrests, Wanted List Announced

AB2504223390 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 25 Apr 90

[Text] More arrests have been made in connection with last Sunday's attempt to topple the Federal Government. As of yesterday, a total of 13 officers and 200 men of all ranks have been arrested. The principal staff officer to the president, Colonel Anthony Ukpo, announced this today while addressing State House correspondents on investigation conducted so far into the coup.

Col. Ukpo also gave an additional list of wanted officers in connection with the aborted coup. They are Major (C. Idele), Captain (G. A. Wohar), Captain (D.A. Idebe), Lieutenant (H. A. Ogboru), and Lieutenant (A.A. Akogun). Also on the wanted list is Chief Great Ovedje Ogboru, a private businessman in Lagos. Col. Ukpo said Chief Ogboru, who owns a fishing company, was suspected to be one of the big financiers of the aborted coup.

Officials Tour Damaged Media

AB2504111590 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 25 Apr 90

[Text] Efforts are being made to [word indistinct] repairs to the damage done to buildings and equipment of the Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria [FRCN] caused by the coup plotters last Sunday. The minister of information, Prince Tony Momoh on Monday visited the FRCN Voice of Nigeria to ascertain the extent of damage to studios, offices and vehicles of the corporation. The Commander of the [words indistinct], Colonel (John Makinimbo), who also visited the Broadcasting House, Ikoyi, (?said that) more than 20 vehicles and a new broadcast van of the corporation were damaged.

THE REPORTER Comments

AB2504070090 Lagos International Service
in English 1030 GMT 24 Apr 90

[From the press review]

[Text] THE REPORTER describes last Sunday's attempted coup as a flash of madness both in its execution and objectives. According to the paper, all the rebels

succeeded in doing was to readily interrupt normal routine, cause unnecessary bloodshed and loss of many innocent lives.

THE REPORTER denounces most of the charges against the Babangida administration by the plotters as baseless. The paper points out that the present administration cares for the opinion of virtually everyone in the country while it has become famous for its respect for human rights both at home and abroad. The paper salutes the courage, loyalty and determination of those who gave their best in the defense of the country and the regime.

Ahmadu Bello University Reopening Postponed

*AB2404224490 Kaduna Domestic Service
in English 1700 GMT 24 Apr 90*

[Text] The authorities of the Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, have announced that the institution will no longer be reopened on Saturday [28 April—FBIS] as previously announced. A statement (?issued) by the registrar, Malam Usman Akredio, said the university will remain closed until further notice. It advised students who were planning to return to the campus after the Salah holiday not to do so until a new date is announced.

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27 APRIL 90

